Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

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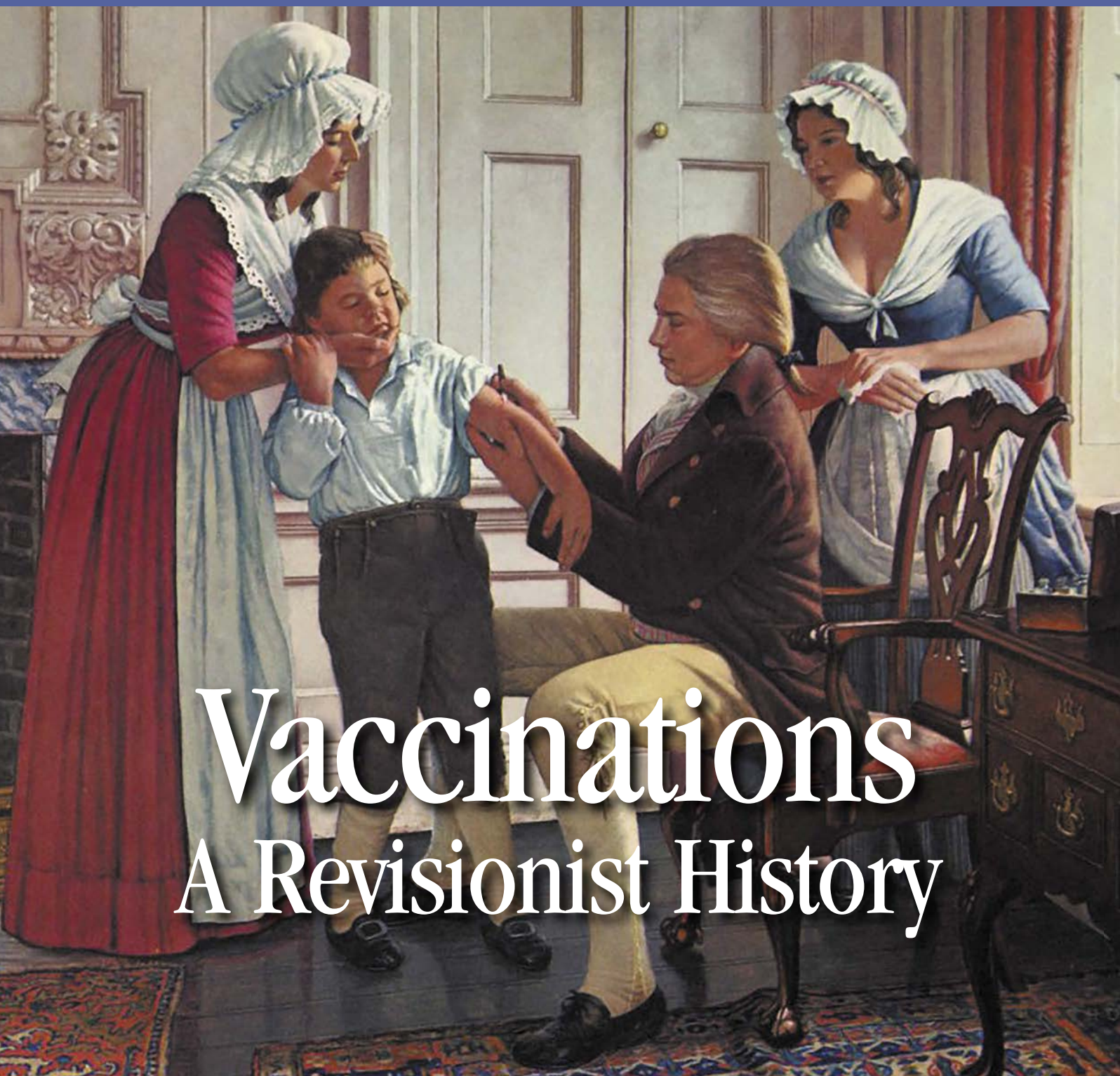
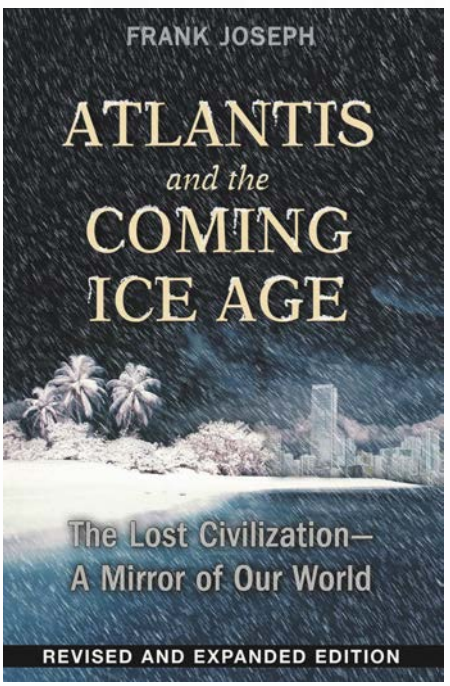


Vaccinations
A Revisionist History

Atlantis and the Coming Ice Age

The Lost Civilization–A Mirror of Our World

As time passes, more and more geologists, scientists, astronomers and climatologists are in agreement that, sometime around 10,800 B.C., the Earth was rocked by a massive extraterrestiral impact. They are also beginning to realize that some mother culture was far more advanced than previously believed in their ability to track the cycles of the Sun and Moon, predict the return of comets, their understanding of our solar system and their architectural prowess. These were the so-called "Atlanteans"—humans with surprisingly advanced knowledge gained from hundreds, if not thousands, of years of careful observation. Now, with the passing of the Mayan Calendar's end date in 2012, we can focus on the true significance of what the Maya and their predecessors were trying to convey to future civilizations. Frank Joseph reveals how the Mayan prophecy, symbolized by their calendar, was created through the combined genius of the people of Atlantis and Lemuria and predicts an eternal cycle of global creation, destruction and renewal. Joseph shows how this cycle correlates precisely with scientific studies on glacial ice cores and predictions from the Hopi, the Incas and the Scandinavian Norse as well as the visions of Edgar Cayce. The author links the demise of Atlantis with the birth of the Olmec civilization in Mexico (the progenitors of the Maya), the beginning of the first Egyptian dynasty and the start of the Mayan Calendar.



Drawing on the latest climatology studies and papers from Pentagon and NASA analysts, Joseph reveals that we are on the brink of a destructive phase in the global cycle of change as predicted by the Atlanteans and the Maya. The world's current political, economic and cultural deterioration is paralleled by shockingly powerful storms and record high temperatures, massive solar flares, tectonic disturbances and fissuring sea floors that could release dangerous reservoirs of methane gas into the environment—all of which signals we are headed into another ice age.

Despite our ancient ancestors' greater understanding of the cyclical nature of catastrophes and of the human role in them, Joseph reveals the mistakes they made that played a crucial role in their civilization's destruction. By recognizing the self-destructive patterns of the past in our own civilization, we can learn from their mistakes to reestablish civilization's cosmic balance before time runs out.

Softcover, 296 pages, #906, ***$20*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Mail the form found on page 80 inside to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Available online at www.BarnesReview.com. (Outside the U.S. email Sales@BarnesReview.org for international S&H.)

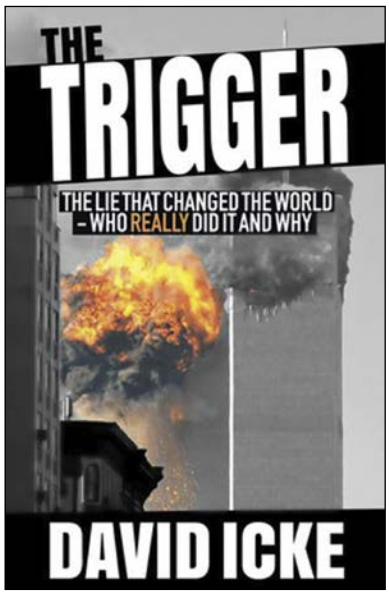
DAVID ICKE'S LATEST MINDBENDING BOOK IS HERE!

The Trigger

The Lie That Changed the World … Who Really Did it and Why …

Censors have banned this book where they can!

In the 1990s, David Icke predicted the 2008 banking crash. He exposed the "War on Terror" as a massive and deadly swindle. He revealed the "transhumanist agenda" and talked about the microchipping of humans long before others watched it become reality. Icke also envisioned the cashless society and all that comes with it. TBR readers know Icke is a rabid critic of the Third Reich and, especially, Adolf Hitler, so why is he now being branded an anti-Semite?



In *The Trigger*, Icke takes a look back at the events that shook the world in 2001—the Sept. 11 attacks in New York, Washington, D.C. and Pennsylvania—and reveals who his research leads him to believe was really behind those attacks and why. He also analyzes what has happened in the years immediately following 9/11 and the increasing evidence that shows the official story doesn't stand up to scrutiny. He also discusses what has happened in the world since that day as a result of the institution of the "war on terror." But what got him into trouble with the global thought police was his presentation in *The Trigger* of his solid evidence proving that Israel had foreknowledge of the events and that the "Satanic Mossad," as Icke calls the Israeli intelligence agency, was a major player in the attacks.

In his own words, the official explanation of the attacks is a lie to cover up the "massive and central involvement in 9/11 by Israeli government, military and intelligence operatives." This corroborates the research of former TBR contributing editors Michael Collins Piper and Victor Thorn, both now, unfortunately, deceased.

The Trigger is now available from TBR! Softcover, 898 pages, #898, ***$30*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Call toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET, or send payment to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. You may also purchase the book online at TBR's internet bookstore found at www.BarnesReview.com.

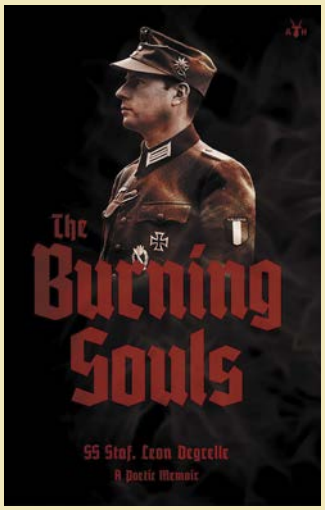
For the first time in English . . . Leon Degrelle's 1994 book . . .

The Burning Souls

A Poetic Memoir

A must-read addition to your personal library!

Léon Degrelle's ***The Burning Souls*** is now available for the first time in English. Born to a Belgian family in the year 1906, Léon Joseph Marie Ignace Degrelle rose to prominence as a newspaper editor and head of the militant monarchist, Catholic and anti-Communist *Parti Rexiste*.



Following the German occupation of Belgium, Degrelle and his party loyalists enlisted in the *Wehrmacht*-organized Walloon Legion to aid in the liberation of the peoples of the Soviet Republics. He raised approximately 6,000 volunteers over the course of the war, both for the *Wehrmacht* and the *Waffen*-SS. Barely a third of these volunteers would survive. Degrelle and his men were noted for extreme bravery, brutal ferocity in close-quarters fighting and an indomitable spirit of self-sacrifice—with Degrelle himself earning the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross with Oak Leaves.

After the fall of Berlin, Degrelle made a daring escape from the crumbling Third Reich. He managed to reach Spain, where he was safeguarded by Francisco Franco's government. His native Belgium later sentenced him to death *in absentia* for collaboration with the Germans.

Degrelle expressed no regrets for joining the war on the side of the Axis powers, defending both his own actions and those of his superiors and comrades. He lived in Spain until his death of natural causes in 1994, and remained active in anti-Communist and pan-European causes despite multiple attempts at his extradition, kidnapping and assassination.

The Burning Souls is Degrelle's reflection on his experiences and on the soul—part poetry but mostly memoir. In ***The Burning Souls***, he traces his journey, from his idyllic childhood to the steppes of Russia, not just as a physical journey but as a spiritual trial. He instructs us that to give oneself completely, to be willing to weather all hardships in service of a transcendent ideal, is what is required to overcome the spiritual malaise of our day.

Softcover, 112 pages, #901, ***$19*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call TBR toll free at **1-877-773-9077** to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET or visit our online store at www.BarnesReview.com.

Select quotes from Leon Degrelle's *The Burning Souls*

"Fire, it has many forms. It rises, lowers, is reborn, starts anew. This book is fire, with the exaltations of fire, the excess of fire. May these pages, the last fleeting fire of what I was, burn for a moment, warm for a moment souls haunted by the passion of giving and believing, believing in spite of everything, in spite of the assurances of the corrupt and the cynics, despite the sad bitter taste that leaves us with the memory of our falls, the awareness of our misery and the immense field of moral ruins of a world that is certain to have no more of salvation, which prides itself on it and which nevertheless must be saved, must more than ever be saved."

* * *

"Boredom is the disease of empty souls and brains."

* * *

"It is often by doing, with maximum nobility, a thousand bothersome little things that you are great."

* * *

"Yet nothing can reach the mind that is master over itself. If the body is humiliated, it is because the will has led him into these whistling snows, to the bottom of these sordid shelters. Yesterday it was lice. Today the cold claws at our skin. We willed it to be so. We do not care that we are scourged by this hostile, ferocious situation. One day, the cruel winds will die off with the return of the leaves to the trees. Our bodies—stretched out in the waters of the rivers, in the Sun and in the winds—will feel life beating more ardently than ever around their bones, strong as metal, under living flesh like the flesh of flowers, hard and clean like marble, but golden, full, vibrant! Having suffered and triumphed, we will open our arms to the Sun."

* * *

"Each time I must say to myself: 'Look: Here you falter.' I thus have the almost daily proof that I can resist a thousand temptations, lead my life with honor only to the extent that a renewed effort masters and restrains, every day, deep within myself, a wild horse, which can never be fully tamed, and which only the whip of the will, wielded unceasingly, can contain."

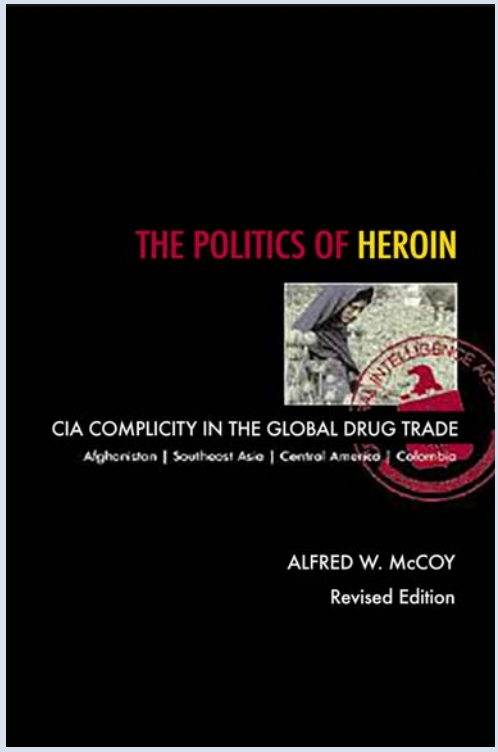
* * *

"If the watch were relaxed, everything would come undone."

The Politics of Heroin

CIA Complicity in the Global Drug Trade

Here is the first book to prove CIA and U.S. government complicity in global drug trafficking. The Politics of Heroin by Aldred W. McCoy includes meticulous documentation of dishonesty and dirty dealings at the highest levels from the Cold War until today. Maintaining a global perspective, this groundbreaking study details the mechanics of drug trafficking in Asia, Europe, the Middle East and South and Central America. New chapters in this revised edition detail U.S. involvement in the narcotics trade in Afghanistan and Pakistan before and after the fall of the Taliban, and how U.S. drug policy in Central America and Colombia has increased the global supply of illicit drugs.

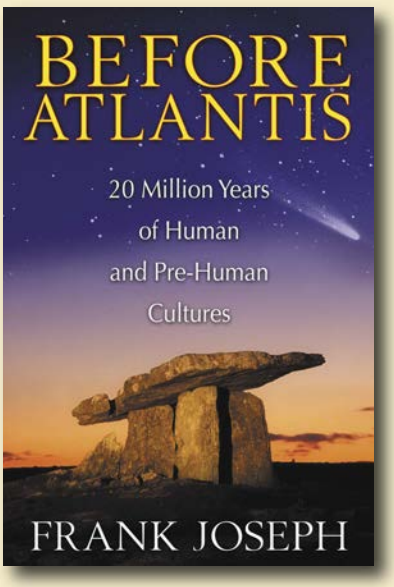

THE POLITICS OF HEROIN
CIA COMPLICITY IN THE GLOBAL DRUG TRADE
Afghanistan | Southeast Asia | Central America | Colombia
ALFRED W. McCOY
Revised Edition

The Politics of Heroin stirred controversy when the CIA tried to block its publication back in 1972, but it has remained in print for decades years, has been translated into nine languages, and is generally regarded as the classic work on global drug trafficking and U.S. intelligence. This is the revised edition.

Softcover, 754 pages, #905, **$30** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from THE BARNES REVIEW, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

Before Atlantis

20 Million Years of Human and Pre-Human Cultures



Exploring emerging and suppressed evidence from archaeology, anthropology and biology, Frank Joseph challenges conventional theories of evolution, the age of humanity, the origins of civilization and the purpose of megaliths around the world. He reveals 20-million-year-old quartzite tools discovered in the remains of extinct fauna in Argentina and other evidence of ancient pre-human cultures from which we are not descended. He traces the genesis of modern human civilization to Indonesia and the central Pacific 75,000 years ago, launched by a catastrophic volcanic eruption that abruptly reduced humanity from 2 million to a few thousand individuals worldwide.

Further investigating the evolutionary branches of humanity, he explores the mounting biological evidence supporting the aquatic ape theory—that our ancestors spent one or more evolutionary phases in water—and shows how these aquatic phases of humanity fall neatly into place within this revised timeline of ancient history. Examining the profound similarities of megaliths around the world, including Nabta Playa, Gobekli Tepe, Stonehenge, New Hampshire's Mystery Hill and the Japanese Oyu circles, the author explains how these precisely placed monuments of quartz were built specifically to produce altered states of consciousness, revealing the spiritual and technological sophistication of their Neolithic builders—a transoceanic civilization fractured by the cataclysmic effects of comets.

Tying in his extensive research on a mysterious mother culture, Joseph provides a 20-million-year timeline of the rise and fall of ancient civilizations, both human and pre-human, the evolutionary stages of humanity, and the catastrophes and resulting climate changes that triggered them all—events that our relatively young civilization may soon experience. Softcover, 336 pages, #907, $20 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Mail the form found on page 80 inside to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Available online at www.BarnesReview.com.

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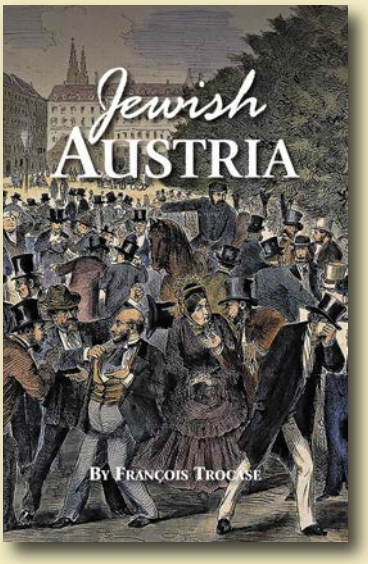
JEWISH AUSTRIA

This is the abridged 1942 edition—completely re-set and illustrated—by Léon de Poncins of François Trocase's remarkable 1899 study of the end of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. *Jewish Austria* provides a crucial insight into the role played by one alien group in the collapse of this venerable Catholic empire at the heart of Europe. More focused than Édouard Drumont's extensive historic survey *La France Juive* (1886), Trocase's work presents an objective and detailed analysis of the economic and social conditions of the Austrian Empire in its last days. Poncins' readable edition of Trocase's thorough investigation of the *modus operandi* of Jewry continues to have an urgent relevance to the socio-economic and political conditions of contemporary Western states. This 97-page book regularly sells for $12.50, but can be yours FREE when you renew your U.S.A. TBR subscription for $56! Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or mail the form below to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. See other renewal offers at www.BarnesReview.com.



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The much-anticipated Volume 2 of the *Mussolini's War* series is finally here!

Mussolini's War
Volume 2: Apotheosis

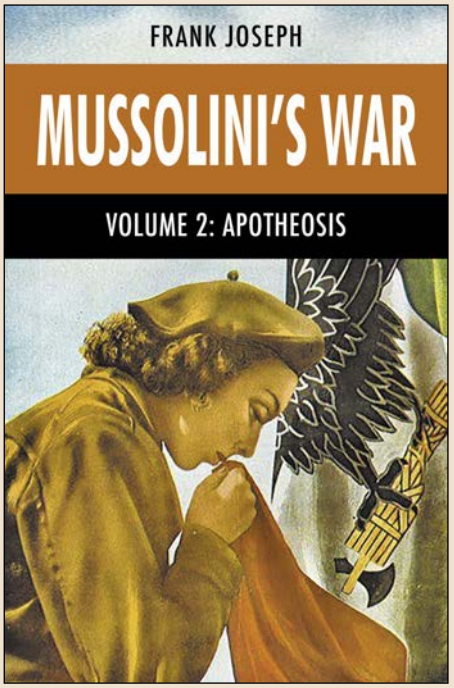
Propaganda masquerading as standard history comprises the vast majority of books released by mainstream publishers about World War II. The merest demonstration of skepticism of the official WWII narrative can bring the full weight of the thought police down upon you. Thus, curious and qualified researchers are dismissed without examination of their evidence, labeled "fringe conspiracy theorists" or silenced in other ways—via lawsuits, demonetization or even jail. In short, were the whole truth to come out about WWII, their edifice of lies about it would crumble,

For instance, what would happen if word spread that Benito Mussolini created a society that was, compared to the West's presently disintegrating dystopia, the modern model of a well-ordered, attractive, uplifting, crime-free and individually empowering civilization? How might 21st-century students of history react once they learn that Mussolini's East African nemesis Haile Selassie—today lionized by their Marxist teachers—quite literally sold off half of his own country to Standard Oil, thereby making himself the wealthiest slave-owner on Earth? How would they regard Mussolini's better-remembered enemy, after discovering that Winston Churchill exclaimed, "I am all for Fascism in Italy"?

So, too, the ongoing caricature of Mussolini's servicemen as laughable buffoons is belied by the courageous acts of such men as Ettore Muti, whose 1,450-mile bomber attack against British petroleum refineries in Bahrain stranded Royal Navy warships throughout the Mediterranean for months.

The Italians then went on to conquer Somaliland after subjecting British forces to a second "Dunkirk." Italian airman Giuseppe Cenni sank and disabled more than a dozen enemy vessels, including a destroyer and a submarine. The Red Army 812th Siberian Infantry Regiment on the Eastern Front near Isbushenski was routed by history's last great cavalry charge, undertaken by Italy's *Savoia* Regiment.

During the battle for Crete, a pair of small Italian motorboats destroyed HMS *York*, the largest capital ship in the Aegean. In addition, Mussolini's human torpedoes sank the battleships *Valiant* and *Queen Elizabeth* at their moorings in Alexandria.



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These are just a mere few of the many victorious exploits carried out by all branches of the Italian armed forces as described in *Apotheosis*, Volume 2 of *Mussolini's War*. It views Italy's participation within the context of its industrial disadvantage. For example, Italy's total production for the entire war amounted to approximately 3,500 tanks, less than all those used by the German army in its 1940's invasion of France. Britain mass-produced 27,528 tanks between 1939 and 1945. When Mussolini declared war on the Western Allies in June 1940, his country produced 4.4 megatons of coal to Britain's 224.3 megatons; 1.2 megatons of iron ore against Britain's 17.7 megatons; and 2.1 megatons of steel for Britain's 21.5 megatons. Disparities in crude oil were even more extreme. So how did Italy survive?

Given such a fundamental disadvantage in natural resources, the numerical superiority possessed by the Allies in virtually all engagements and their cracking of Axis military codes, it is amazing that Fascist Italy was able to score significant victories against overwhelming enemies right up until the last days of WWII. This testifies to Italy's terrific fighting spirit and Mussolini's leadership.

Against this perspective, enduring propaganda portrayals of Mussolini's ineptitude and Italian cowardice are shattered. Combined with Volume 1: *The Triumphant Years*, the *Mussolini's War* two-book set amounts to a fundamental revision in the history of that global conflict and its modern repercussions.

• ***Mussolini's War: Volume 1—The Triumphant Years.*** Softcover, 275 pages, #808, *$27* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S.

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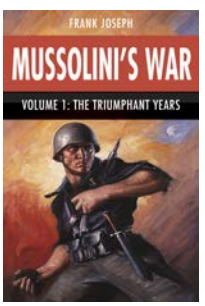

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By Marc Roland

4 Some of the greatest stories of World War II hinged on "what might have been." The defection of Soviet Gen. Andrey Vlasov is one of these stories. Once a devout Bolshevik, Vlasov became a fierce critic of Stalin's murderous policies. He believed a large Russian volunteer army could turn the tide of war. Was he right?

A History of Vaccinations

By Tom Valentine

18 Turn on the news these days and much of what you hear discussed revolves around the Covid-19 vaccine. We are told vaccines are nearly 100% effective and safe. But the news media isn't telling the whole truth. Famed vaccine critic Tom Valentine fills us in.

The Pre-Meditated Death of Dixie

By Thomas Goodrich

26 Some in the North believed that, after the Civil War, the South should be welcomed back into the Union with open arms, this being the best way to re-unify the nation. Unfortunately, there were those who believed the opposite—and they won the day.

Remembering Their White Masters

By Dr. Edward Mike

34 In the September/October 2020 edition of TBR, author Clint Lacy offered us testimony from slaves reflecting upon their memories of slavery. This issue of TBR, Dr. Edward Mike adds to this testimony with startling recollections from slaves who actually appreciated life in America and their White masters.

Scouts of the Western Plains

By Thomas Goodrich

40 History focuses mostly on the officers who command armies in major battles. For instance, in the Plains Wars, we know of Custer, Crook, Sherman and Sheridan, but we rarely hear of the courageous men who made their victories possible: the intrepid and utterly indispensible scouts of the U.S. Army.

The Establishment Martyrdom Of Spy-Nurse Edith Cavell

By Marc Roland

44 In wartime, propagandists rarely miss an opportunity to defame the enemy in an attempt to inflame the public and spur recruitment drives for cannon fodder. World War I was no different. Portrayed as a stainless martyr to civilians back home, Edith Cavell was more than just your run-of-the-mill nurse. She operated a large and successful Allied spy ring and got caught. Here is her real story.

The Patriotes Uprisings In Canada During the 1830s

By Rémi Tremblay

54 American patriots aren't the only ones who formed militias and battled the well-trained and equipped army of the British Empire. In the 1830s, the French Canadians of Lower Canada gathered arms, rose up and fought. But their objective was not necessarily—as is often believed—to simply end colonial rule

Arthur "Bomber" Harris: Was He a War Criminal?

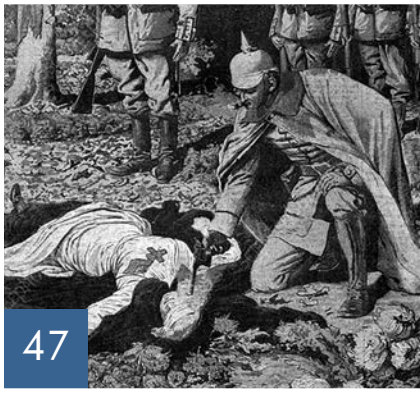
By John Wear, J.D.

60 Sir Arthur "Bomber" Harris's name is listed by many Revisionists as the evil architect of the Allied firebombing campaigns of World War II. But what did Harris actually think about the targeting of civilian centers? Could he have stopped them if he wanted to? Was Harris simply following orders? And, if so, from whom did they originate?

The Spanish-American War And the Rise of U.S. Imperialism

By Antonius J. Patrick

68 Many Americans believe World War I ushered in a new era of global imperialist ventures by the United States. But, before that war, there was another—the Spanish-American War—that ended with the projection of U.S. military might around the globe. In this issue, TBR takes a look at that forgotten war and why it was a disaster, not only for many native peoples, but also for the citizens of the U.S.



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THE BARNES REVIEW was founded in 1994 by Willis A. Carto and has been publishing without interruption for the past 27 years.

PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

A REVISIONIST LOOK AT VACCINES

For the last year and a half, we have all been barraged with contradictory statements from every side about "Covid-19" and related issues, including vaccines. We've heard: One mask. Two masks. Three masks. No masks. Masks stop you from getting sick. Masks won't stop you from getting sick. Masks can make you sick. The virus came from horseshoe bats purchased in a wet market in China. It escaped from a Chinese biolab manipulating coronaviruses. It's a creation of the U.S. military. The virus does not even really exist. Dr. Anthony Fauci is a "virus god." Fauci was wrong about almost everything. Respirators saved people. Respirators killed people. Covid-19 is the greatest threat to humanity in a century. Covid-19 is like a severe seasonal flu. Hydroxychloroquine doesn't work. Hydroxychloroquine does work. Vaccines are safe for everyone. Vaccines can pose a danger and so on.

It's mind-boggling. About half the statements above are true, about half false and the rest somewhere in between. One thing we do know is that many people we talked to didn't know much about the history of vaccines. Thankfully, we have an article—written back in 2012 but until this issue never before published—by former radio host, health guru, historian and author Tom Valentine, that takes us on a whirlwind history tour of vaccines. Where did vaccines begin? Who made mass inoculations possible? Did vaccines completely wipe out multiple epidemic diseases? Has a greater, hidden danger from vaccines been concealed from us? These and other intriguing questions are explored.

Inside you will also find a collection of eclectic articles on even more riveting topics, including the tragic saga of WWII Soviet Gen. Andrey Vlasov. The author explains why Vlasov defected to the German side and then decided to raise an army of Russian volunteers to help Adolf Hitler defeat Josef Stalin on the Eastern Front. This is the story of a courageous man who understood the dangers of Bolshevism and sacrificed his life trying to defeat it.

Also in this issue are articles on: why the Spanish-American War—not World War I—was the true dawn of a seemingly unending age of U.S. imperialist ventures; the true horrors of Reconstruction for the people of Dixie; the life of a U.S. military scout on the High Plains in the 1880s; the thoughts of African slaves about their lives in America; Britain's "Bomber" Harris and whether he should be considered a war criminal; the "official" martyrdom of WWI spy Edith Cavell; and one on the Patriotes rebellion waged in 1830's Lower Canada revealing the real motives of the revolution's leaders.

After reading through this issue, please take advantage of the TBR subscription renewal offer to be found among the color pages wrapping this issue. We have a great free gift book edited by Alexander Jacob called *Jewish Austria* we'll send when you renew. You might find it enlightening to read about the parallels between what is happening in America right now and what occurred in Austria at the tail end of the 19th century. ❖

—PAUL ANGEL, Executive Editor

Cultural Bolshevism vs Christian Values

The rise of political correctness has coincided with the fall of Western cultural norms. Few recognize the connection between the two. The connection is called Cultural Bolshevism. What we here in the United States and in Europe are actually witnessing is the planned destruction of Western civilization. It is no accident. In 1917, when the Bolsheviks came to power in Russia, their attack was economic and political. Only after they had seized power did they turn to destroying the Christian-based culture of the West. With the political correctness movement we see the reverse—an attack on Christian culture so that the radical left can take over. And Cultural Bolshevism is winning while Christian leaders [and conservative politicians] wring their hands.

In a speech to a meeting of the World Council of Churches, Anglican Archbishop Dr. George Carey of Canterbury said: "For much of the 20th century, the Western church, especially in Europe, has accepted decline as the inevitable result of secularism." True, but he failed to identify the driving force behind the slide.

Cultural Bolshevism encompasses all of the modernist changes that have invaded America, including—but not limited to—the rise of pornography and loss of morals, racial quotas, gender confusion, abortion on demand, school admissions and economic assistance based on race, allegations of systemic racism, repression of gun rights, attacks on free speech and on and on.

How far we have sunk into the morass of Cultural Bolshevism is easily identifiable—and frightening. This is not by accident. Every step in the decline of Western culture has been planned for years. It started in Germany in the early years of the 20th century. Germany was the original target of the Communists. What started as an ideological plan was institutionalized at the Frankfurt School in Germany. Goals were set, designs implemented and the move toward Cultural Bolshevism began.

One of the main targets of Cultural Bolshevism is Christianity. Some leaders, such as the archbishop of Canterbury quoted above, regard the decline as a natural force. They unwittingly help these neo-Bolsheviks. Others see the planned destruction without specifically identifying the enemy or suggesting practical ways of resisting.

For instance, in a letter to *The Washington Post*, Rev. Stanley W. De Boe, director of the Center for Jewish and Christian Values in Washington, quotes Jack Shaheen, formerly a CBS News Middle East consultant: "Almost all Hollywood stories about Arabs are about bad ones." Then he makes the salient point: "Just as troubling is the problem of religious stereotyping in films. Substitute the word 'Christian' in the sentence above, and it's just as valid." Hollywood, the self-proclaimed setter of cultural standards and norms, sees Christianity as the enemy. De Boe's further comments are *apropos*:

> *Post* reporter Sharon Waxman missed an opportunity to address the issue in a front-page article about protests over [the movie] *The Siege*, when she asked readers to imagine Hollywood producing a movie with "a nefarious rabbi." Such movies "would certainly spark an outcry," she conceded, but "would Hollywood choose to portray them in the first place?"

Of course not. De Boe says, correctly:

> Most characters with strong religious beliefs tend to be lampooned, demonized or exposed as hypocrites. Heroes, on the other hand, often have no religious convictions. The message, whether intentional or not, is that traditional religious beliefs [are] dangerous.

And there is a key part of the problem—the inability of leaders to admit that these incessant attacks on our culture are part of a plan—a conspiracy.

The Frankfurt School, mentioned above, moved to the United States in the 1930s when it was booted out. It moved back to Germany after World War II to help culturally subjugate the defeated nation. Its success in convincing Germans that their very culture was evil and must be replaced while they sat in sackcloth and ashes, endlessly crying "I am guilty," is evidenced most clearly in the "anti-hate" laws of that country today.

German culture has been seriously damaged, even as the younger generation questions the doctrine of "eternal guilt." Will American culture be next? William Lind says:

> [Cultural Bolshevism's] political correctness looms over American society like a colossus. It has taken over both political parties … and is enforced by many laws and government regulations. It almost totally controls the most powerful element in our culture, the entertainment industry. It dominates both public and higher education. … It has even captured the higher clergy in many Christian churches. Anyone in the establishment who departs from its dictates swiftly ceases to be a member of the establishment.

The hour grows late. We must call this attack what it is—a deliberate effort to destroy all that made us the most free country in the world in order to turn us into the field workers of the coming Global Plantation. ❖

NOTE: This editorial was written **20 years ago** by TBR Assistant Editor Fred Blahut for a report commissioned by TBR founder Willis A. Carto on the rise of Cultural Bolshevism. As you can see, his prescient predictions have come true. Those people who claim affiliation with a Christian church have dropped from 70% just a few decades ago to 40% today, according to a January 2021 Pew Research poll. In short, Christianity is dying by design.—Ed.]

Gen. Andrey Vlasov

The Tragic Saga of Andrey Vlasov

Turncoat traitor or a dedicated warrior battling Joe Stalin and Bolshevism?

ONE OF MODERN HISTORY'S STRANGEST STORIES is also among its least well known. Despite the tragic account's general unfamiliarity, some scholars argue it not only determined the outcome of World War II, but was ultimately responsible for the world we live in today.

By Marc Roland

The tale began inauspiciously enough with the birth of a son in the czarist city of Lomakino, 132 miles east of Moscow. Born on September 14, 1901, Andrey Andreyevich Vlasov grew into an intelligent, compassionate lad, enlisting as a seminary student when he turned 13. Inspired by the culturally rich mysticism of Russian Orthodox Christianity, he undertook the study of divinity to become a monk.

But his hopes for the future were culture-canceled four years later when the Soviets demolished his church. They were equally adept at brainwashing the formative minds of young people into embracing Marxism as a modern replacement for religion, and the adolescent Andrey was no less susceptible to political correctness during his attendance at one of their agricultural schools in the hope of helping his peasant family's farm work. But he was distracted from this loyal intention by Bolshevik propaganda, and ran off to join the Red Army, fighting anti-Communist patriots in the Caucasus, the Crimea and Ukraine. Vlasov so distinguished himself, he rose through the ranks to become an officer.

His enthusiasm for "the workers' paradise" peaked in early 1930, when he became a card-carrying Communist, but began to wane soon thereafter, with the party's class struggle against Russian peasants, including Vlasov's own father and grandfather. They and their fellow *kulak*s suffered from state-sponsored famine, forced labor, torture and execution. Although aghast at the government liquidation of at least 5 million of his countrymen, Vlasov continued to do his duty as a soldier in the hope conditions might somehow improve. Ten years later, he commanded the 99th Rifle Division which, after nine months, was inspected by Semyon Timoshenko, who gave Vlasov a gold watch inscribed with words to the effect that the supreme military commander of the Red Army "found the 99th the best of all."[1]

Vlasov's 4th Mechanized Corps was among the few field units to escape annihilation or capture by Axis forces after the start of Operation Barbarossa, the German-led invasion of Soviet Russia, beginning June 22, 1941. Promoted to lieutenant general, he commanded the 37th Army near Kiev, again eluding the invaders with his forces mostly in tact. His doubts about Communism were multiplied

two months later when Josef Stalin issued his National Decree of August 16: "Those who allow themselves to be taken prisoner will be considered evil deserters, and their families will be arrested as the families of violators of the oath of allegiance and traitors to the Motherland."[2]

The decree did not apply exclusively to members of the military, but additionally included all civilians in Axis-occupied territory who were not active in the Soviet resistance movement.

With a war on, Vlasov reasoned, removing such a psychopath from power was not possible. But victory might provide an opportunity for putting an end to Stalin forever. Accordingly, Vlasov redoubled his efforts to win the campaign as quickly and decisively as possible. In December, he played a major role in saving the Soviet capital from enemy occupation, as the 20th Army he commanded counterattacked and retook Solnechnogorsk. His photograph thereafter appeared in *Pravda*, the USSR's leading newspaper, along with Timoshenko's portrait, as the "defenders of Moscow." He went on to achieve more laurels after relieving an ailing commander of the encircled 2nd Shock Army, leading it in a successful breakout. Vlasov was then entrusted with lifting the siege of Leningrad.

On January 7, 1942, he led an immense offensive of the combined 4th, 52nd, 54th and 59th armies, 13th Cavalry Corps, and 4th and 6th Guards Rifle Corps. Crossing the Volkhov River, Vlasov's 2nd Shock troops broke through the German 18th Army's lines to penetrate 46 miles deep inside the enemy rear area. Seventeen days later, he was decorated with the prestigious Order of the Red Banner, and widely recognized as Russia's best field commander. By then, however, the four supporting Soviet armies and three corps had been so badly mauled, they could not save him from impending encirclement.

In April, he radioed Moscow for permission to retreat, but Stalin vacillated a month before granting his request, thereby losing any chance of saving the 2nd Shock Army. It was surrounded and virtually annihilated during the final breakout at Myasnoi Bor in June. Vlasov was offered an airplane for his personal escape, but refused to leave his men. He ordered them to individually disperse. Vlasov's last hope was that his men could singly make their way back to their own lines. Few ever did.

Finding himself alone in enemy territory, he wandered, starving and plagued by insects, through waterlogged marshlands. During his 10-day ordeal, he was beset by doubts: "Isn't Bolshevism, and especially Stalinism, the primary enemy of the Russian people? Am I really defending the Motherland? Am I really sending men to die for the Motherland? Is it not the first and holiest duty of an honorable man to take up the fight against Stalin?"[3] Having lost his belief in the Soviet Union—wanting now only to depose the Communist tyrants—he knew some alternative had to be found.

Vlasov was offered a plane for his personal escape, but refused to leave his men.

It found him on July 13, when the bedraggled man was mistaken for a partisan and arrested by the Russian mayor of a small town outside Leningrad. He was handed over to *Generaloberst* Georg Lindemann, commander of the same 18th German Army Vlasov had attacked six months earlier. Lindemann was not only surprised by the big fish that had unexpectedly fallen into his hands, but especially by the enemy general's willingness to freely disclose everything he knew about Soviet operations, most importantly, that the Red Army was too weak to hold Leningrad, let alone mount another offensive anytime soon. Vlasov sadly admitted that the last hope for his country was her swift defeat, the only means by which the Marxist slave-state could be eliminated.

Lindemann contacted Lt. Gen. Reinhard Gehlen, because he knew the chief of Wehrmacht Foreign Armies East had been on the look out for a high-ranking Soviet officer to organize and lead a division of Russian volunteers. Vlasov was taken to German military intelligence service headquarters at Vinnitsa, a city in west-central Ukraine, where Gehlen made his offer. The distinguished prisoner had serious reservations, however, particularly regarding the form of government that should replace Bolshevism:

> We cannot reinstate the royal family, because the czar belonged to the past, even before he was dead. The way I see it, we must choose between either Western democracy, which is unacceptable to you, because it belongs to your enemies, or Fascism, which is unacceptable to us, because Russians are Slavs, not Germans.[4]

Gehlen reassured him that the Fuehrer's foreign policy unilaterally affirmed that "National Socialism was not for export."[5] Hitler did not want carbon copies of the Third Reich imposed on the outside world. He had no interest in what form of government any other people chose, save only that it was either neutral or friendly toward the Reich.

Gehlen made an honest impression on Vlasov, who was nonetheless aware of redoubtable obstacles blocking the formation of a native army, not the least of which was the historical mistrust that deeply divided Russians from Ukrainians, Armenians, Chechnyans, Byelorussians, Cossacks, Crimeans, and a dozen other peoples formerly dominated by the czar, and

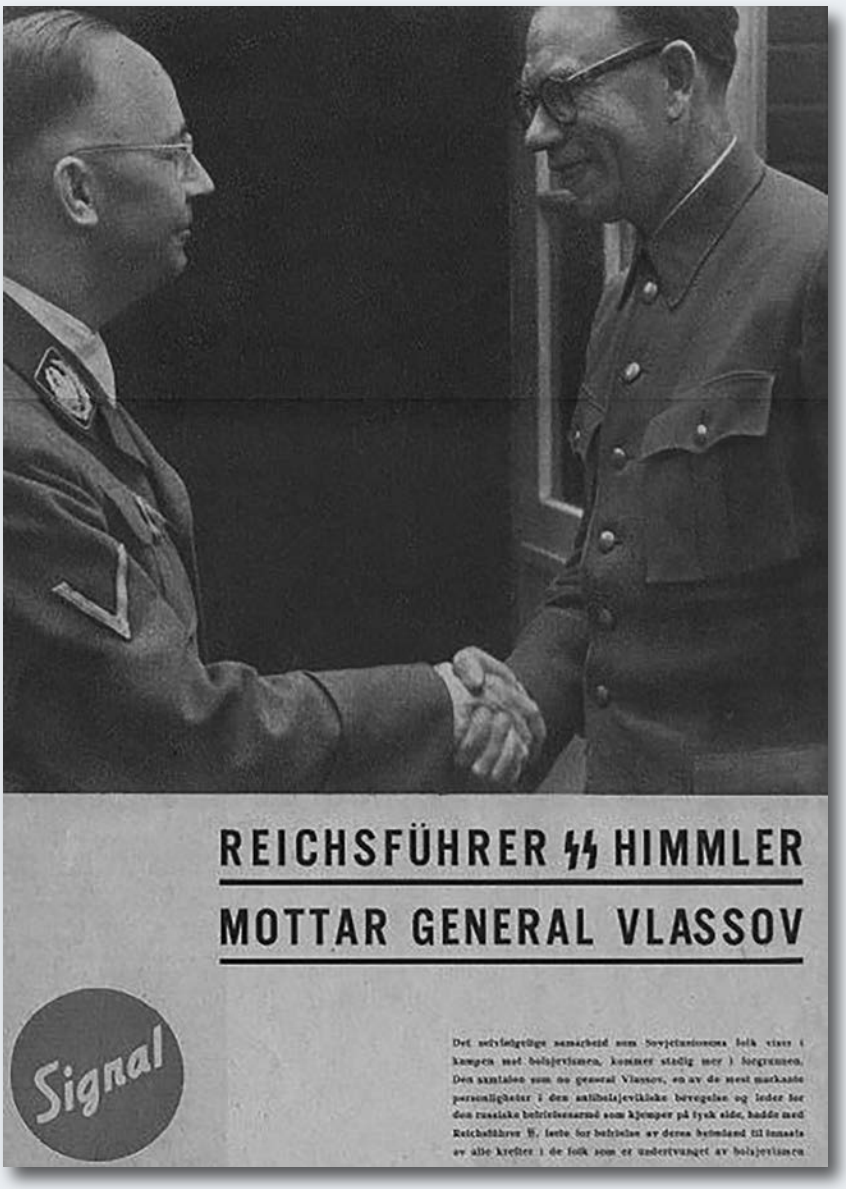
now Stalin. All of them were thirsting for independence and resistant to Russian leadership of any kind.

Besides, most Russian POWs might refuse to take up arms against their fellow countrymen, if given the chance. He was astounded to learn, however, that around half a million Russians were already serving in the *Wehrmacht* as guards, truck drivers, mechanics, anti-aircraft assistants, anti-partisan soldiers, translators, medical personnel and in numerous other capacities. Unknown thousands more Russian émigrés had become factory workers in Germany.

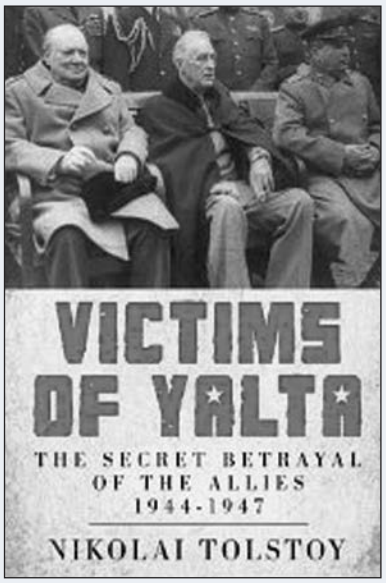
Encouraged by these unexpected statistics, Vlasov composed a late-October 1942 memo to various, high-ranking German military leaders, suggesting cooperation between a Russian army with the *Wehrmacht* in common cause against Stalin. They almost unanimously endorsed his proposal, and Gehlen sent him to Berlin with authorization to establish a training camp for Russian volunteers to be known as *Ost-propagandaabteilung* (Eastern Propaganda Department) at Dabendorf, a town just east of the Reich capital. Initially conceived as a 50-man unit, when word got around Russian émigré circles, volunteers flooded the Eastern Propaganda Department, increasing its size to 1,200 office workers.

They began publishing a pair of Russian language newspapers. *Dobrovolets* ("Volunteers") was read by recruits and auxiliaries serving in the German armed forces, while *Zarya* ("Dawn") was popular with POWs.

Meanwhile, Vlasov and his staff of former Soviet officers were drafting plans for a Russian Liberation Army, the *Russkaya Osvoboditel'naya Armiya* (Russian Liberation Army or ROA). While creating a new armed forces from scratch was a huge, if relatively straightforward undertaking, forming an equally unprecedented government acceptable to not only Russians, but also to their Eastern European neighbors—each with their own cultural and ethnic identities—



As illustrated by this Norwegian edition of the *Wehrmacht* magazine *Signal* from 1943, by then, official German reluctance to consider a Russian volunteer army was being gradually overcome by a combination of Andrey Vlasov's persuasive charm and deteriorating conditions suffered by Axis forces on the Eastern Front. In February that year, he toured extensively throughout Germany to see for himself just what the Third Reich was all about. Allowed to travel freely and speak with anyone he chose, from everyday citizens to government officials, his initial skepticism regarding National Socialism was replaced by admiration for *Mein Kampf*'s "philosophy of life," Vlasov even going so far as to marry a German woman. The Soviets' best field commander, Vlasov's defection was a serious loss their side could ill afford: 124,000 fellow countrymen volunteered for his Russian Liberation Army.



Victims of Yalta

The Secret Betrayal of the Allies—1944-1947

Nikolai Tolstoy tells the sordid tale of the millions of Russians who fought back against the Soviet terror before and during World War II, and how they were betrayed by the Allies in what is called "Operation Keelhaul." After the war, literally millions of anti-Communist Cossack fighters and civilians came under the control of British, French and American forces. But no matter the status of the person—civilian, POW or militia fighter—the secret Moscow agreement of 1944 demanded that ALL Soviet citizens in the West be forced to return to Russia. This was a death sentence by execution or forced labor in the Gulag for the vast majority, and Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt and the other Western Allied leaders were well aware that they would be ensuring millions of people certain death. Hardback, 496 pages, indexed, #682, *$26* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Cal 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

proved a more formidable task.

To see for himself what the Third Reich really looked like, and possibly gain some useful ideas from personal observation, Vlasov began touring Germany in early February 1943, traveling alternately by train and car from Berlin to Munich, through the spectacular mountain vistas of the Allgaeu in Bavaria; on to Frankfurt and Mainz, as far south as Vienna. He even took a steamer down the Rhine River to Cologne, returning to Berlin in mid-March, when he met with prominent government officials, including Dr. Julius Lippert, the capital's city president, and Lutz Graf Schwerin von Krosigk, the minister of finance, to learn first hand about National Socialist economic measures which had evidently succeeded in Germany, where Communism had failed in Russia.

These conversations and especially his travels powerfully impressed him with the obvious happiness and devotion of the German people, their immense productivity and genuine friendliness, together with the personal freedom he himself enjoyed, going everywhere he wished, asking whatever questions he chose, talking with total strangers, all without official interference or surveillance, even though he was the foreign general of an enemy nation. Anything of the kind would have been unthinkable in the USSR. Vlasov came away from his tour with a vision for the kind of society that would bring Russia out of Dark Age Communism, into the modern world.

Vlasov saw it as a synthesis of Third Reich class-cooperative labor organizations and proactive family groups with Western notions of elected government and an independent press. He was so taken with the new Germany, he fell in love with and married the widow of an SS medical doctor killed in action. Vlasov's previous misgivings about National Socialism were dispelled by personal contact with its physical manifestations, and he became more and more favorably disposed toward this "philosophy of life."[6]

In a passion to get his ideas down on paper, he enumerated them in the so-called Smolensk Proclamation.

This was "An appeal by the Russian Committee to the men and officers of the Red Army, to the whole Russian nation, and to the other nations of the Soviet Union":

> Friends and Brothers! Bolshevism is the enemy of the Russian people. It has brought countless disasters to our country and finally has involved the Russian people in a bloody war waged in others' interests. This war has brought unheard-of sufferings to our Motherland. Millions of Russians have already paid with their lives for Stalin's criminal attempts to seize worldwide power for the profit of Anglo-American capitalists. Millions of Russians have been crippled and have lost their ability to work forever. Women, old people and children are dying of cold, starvation and because the work demanded of them is beyond their strength.
>
> Hundreds of Russian cities and thousands of villages have been destroyed, blown up and burned on Stalin's orders. Defeats such as those experienced by the Red Army have never happened before in the history of our country. In spite of the selflessness of the troops and officers and the bravery and self-sacrifice of the Russian people, battle after battle has been lost. The fault lies with the rottenness of the whole Bolshevik system, and the incompetence of Stalin and his general staff.
>
> At this very moment, when Bolshevism has shown itself to be incapable of organizing the country's defenses, Stalin and his clique make use of terror and lying propaganda to continually drive people to their deaths, because they want to remain in power, at least for a while, regardless of the cost in blood to the Russian people.[7]

Hailed by his Dabendorf comrades as an inspired and inspiring testament to freedom, the German authorities printed copies by the millions, dis-

Vlasov (far left) and two of his commanding officers meet with Dr. Joseph Goebbels (far right), at the Reich minister's office in Berlin. Later, Dr. Goebbels wrote in his diary about the "outstanding achievements of the detachments of Gen. Vlasov," a reference to ROA Col. I.K. Sakharov's anti-tank units. They expelled the 230th Stalin Railway Division's 990th regiment from Neulewin and other east German towns on February 8, 1945.

tributing them throughout the occupied territories of Russia and, much to the annoyance of Communist authorities, well behind enemy lines, including Stalingrad and Moscow, in massive air drops.

Results were instantly forthcoming. The number of Red Army deserters surged. Soviet generals—180 of them—and officers defected to the Axis and joined Vlasov's cause.

Beginning in April, he went on another tour, this one across Axis-occupied areas of the Eastern Front, to determine if his Smolensk Proclamation was as favorably received by the common people as it had been by military personnel. He paraded Russian All Military Union (ROV) troops through Pskov under their new banner in traditional Russian colors: a blue X on a field of white, trimmed in red. Popular reaction was mixed. One of his bodyguards, Victor Bagamolov, an eyewitness, remembered, "He spoke briefly with many, and later, they very quietly discussed their opinions. Some said, 'Yes, he seems to be a good man.' Some said, 'He can go to hell!' Others commented, 'the best thing would be if he didn't exist at all'." But no one counted on the tall, physically imposing general's oratorical skills.

Afterward, Vlasov gave speeches. He said:

> If you look back on the last 12 to 15 years before the war, you automatically conclude that the Stalin regime is responsible for all the misery. They ruined the country with a collective farm system. They exterminated millions of honest people. There's only one way out. He who still loves his Motherland, who desires happiness for his people, must mobilize with all forces and means to bring down the hated regime of Stalin. We must strive for the creation of a new, anti-Stalinist government. We're allied with the Germans, but we'll fight separately, and we'll free Russia from the Communists.

When asked how native audiences responded to these spoken words, Bagamolov replied, "most applauded and cheered. The masses supported him. Vlasov was visibly moved."[8]

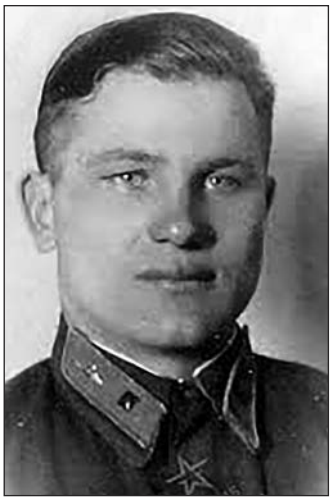
Hitler, too, was moved, but in an opposite direction. While likewise striving to demolish the Marxist colossus, he additionally wanted to colonize the East for absorbing European over-population and for permanently relieving the Continent's perennial food crisis. He would have to give up these twin goals if Russians helped him win the war. The same month Vlasov was recruiting popular support on the Eastern Front, the Fuehrer told his high command, "We'll never set up a Russian army. That's a phantom of the first order."[9] And he began transferring Russian volunteer units to the West.

Forty-two such battalions served in Belgium, Italy and France, where they numbered among other *Wehrmacht* troops stationed at Normandy on D-Day. Disappointed at being able to fight only indirectly for their Motherland, morale was low, and they ini-

GEORG LINDEMANN
First found Vlasov.

REINHARD GEHLEN
Made Vlasov an offer.

HELMUTH VON PANNWITZ
Cossack cavalry leader.



SEMYON BYCHKOV
Headed ROA Air Force.

tially offered scant resistance to the invading Western Allies, save for some Russian defenders who despised Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt for aiding and abetting Stalin. Thanks to American ignorance or arrogance, however, the formerly apathetic volunteers were entirely transformed overnight into ferocious, fanatical berserkers, when U.S. commanders announced that all captured Russians—even those who surrendered without a fight—would be forthwith repatriated to the Soviet Union. How many GIs marching through France paid with their lives for such stupidity has never been ascertained.

Despite Hitler's opposition, the Russian Liberation Movement seemed possessed of a momentum all its own, as waves of military deserters and civilian refugees continued to pour across German lines.

By August 1942, so many ex-Soviet airmen had put themselves at the *Luftwaffe*'s disposal, they organized their own squadron for the express purpose of forming the basis of a new Russian air force aimed at fighting the USSR. Many German officers championed their proposal. They argued that the Russians proved themselves trustworthy and dutiful. In the hands of these enthusiastic, even motivated volunteers, the 1,500 serviceable Red Army aircraft captured during the first year of their campaign could help offset the enemy's awesome numerical advantage.

Russian pilots were entrusted with particularly important tasks, such as flight instruction, operating multi-engine, long-range transports, or ferrying warplanes from repair shops behind the lines—and even from Messerschmitt plants inside the Reich itself—directly to waiting *Geschwader* personnel at the front. In December 1943, the 1.*Ostfliegerstaffel* (*russisch*) [First Russian Squadron East] was formed entirely of Russian volunteers. Their duties were identical to those of the other "Night Harassment Groups" operated by the *Luftwaffe*, flying its old, cast-off airplanes, with which they bombed Red Army troop concentrations, supply depots and similarly large targets between sunset and sunrise, when such attacks demanded less precision than courage.

As long before as early 1942, "Eastern units" composed of Russian infantry were deployed in a security role at the rear of various *Wehrmacht* groups, where they constituted a major part of German efforts against Soviet partisans. Within a year, these *Osteinheiten* [Eastern Units] had grown prodigiously in numbers, effectiveness and importance, so much so, they began to resemble a quasi-independent Russian army Axis commanders were glad to leave alone, allowing them to ruthlessly fulfill these hazardous duties in their own way. More than 70 such "Eastern" battalions served from Finland in the north to the Crimea in the south. Russian volunteers composed one-quarter of the entire German 6th Army at Stalingrad.

With the loss of that important battle on January 30, 1943—followed five months later by another major defeat at Kursk, and the *Wehrmacht*'s subsequent inability to regain the initiative throughout the first eight months of the next year—Hitler's envisioned colonization of Russia was no longer viable. All that remained now was victory or defeat, and his battered forces needed whatever help they could get just to survive. On September 16, 1944, Vlasov met with *Reichsführer* Heinrich Himmler at the Wolf's Lair, Hitler's *Wolfsschanze* headquarters in the Masurian Woods, about five miles outside Rastenburg, a small town in East Prussia. The Fuehrer had finally granted permission for the creation of a Russian Liberation Army, which began at once.

Its political and propaganda basis was the Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia, which convened on November 14, in the Great Hall at Prague, filled with around 1,000 delegates and officials from the ROA, *Wehrmacht*, Nazi Party and representatives of all the Eastern Bloc peoples formerly part of the czarist and Soviet empires. Their signatures of agreement on the Prague Manifesto

was an historic, international triumph and a testimony to Vlasov's prodigious, diplomatic skills. The German army granted him full military honors before he announced the Committee's 14-point program:

1. The equality of all peoples of Russia, self-determination, and self-rule.

2. The confirmation of a popular worker front—modeled after Germany's innovative Labor Front [*Deutsche Arbeitsfront*, DAF].

3. The preservation of peace and the establishment of peaceful relations with all nations of the world, an all-around development of international collaboration.

4. Wide-ranging government actions for the strengthening of the family and marriage [based on the Family Reich's League, Struggle League for a Hereditarily Strong Offspring—*Reichsbund Deutsche Familie, Kampfbund für erbtüchtigen Kinderreichtum*]. A *true* equality for women.

5. The liquidation of forced labor.

6. The liquidation of collective farms, the free return of land to the private ownership of farmers. The freedom to determine labor land usage. The freedom to use the products of one's personal labor, the abolition of forced requisitions, and the cancellation of all debts to the Soviet government.

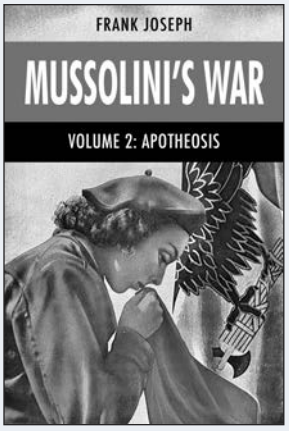
7. The establishment of protected private labor ownership. The reestablishment of trade, crafts, domestic industry; the granting of the right of private initiative.

8. Granting the intelligentsia an opportunity to freely create for the well-being of their people.

9. Granting social justice and defense of laborers from any exploitation [based on Germany's Labor Service (*Reichsarbeitsdienst*)].

10. The creation for all without exception the real right for free education, medical care, vacation, and senior welfare.

Mussolini's War
Volume 2: Apotheosis



Benito Mussolini created a society that was, compared to the West's presently disintegrating dystopia, the modern model of a well-ordered, attractive, uplifting, crime-free and individually empowering civilization? Bu how might 21st-century students of history react once they learn that Mussolini's East African nemesis Haile Selassie—today lionized by their Marxist teachers—quite literally sold off half of his own country to Standard Oil, thereby making himself the wealthiest slave-owner on Earth? How would they regard Mussolini's better-remembered enemy, after discovering that Winston Churchill exclaimed, "I am all for Fascism in Italy"? So, too, the ongoing caricature of Mussolini's servicemen as laughable buffoons is belied by the courageous acts of such men as Ettore Muti, whose 1,450-mile bomber attack against British petroleum refineries in Bahrain stranded Royal Navy warships throughout the Mediterranean. The Italians then went on to conquer Somaliland after subjecting British forces to a second "Dunkirk." The Red Army 812th Siberian Infantry Regiment on the Eastern Front near Isbushenski was routed by history's last great Italian cavalry charge. During the battle for Crete, a pair of small Italian motorboats destroyed the largest capital ship in the Aegean. In addition, Mussolini's human torpedoes sank two battleships at their moorings in Alexandria. These are just a mere few of the many victorious exploits carried out by all branches of the Italian armed forces as described in *Apotheosis*, Volume 2 of *Mussolini's War*. It views Italy's participation within the context of its severe industrial disadvantage. Given this fundamental—and massive—disadvantage in natural resources, the numerical superiority possessed by the Allies in virtually all engagements and their cracking of Axis military codes, it is amazing that Fascist Italy was able to score significant victories against overwhelming enemies right up until the last days of WWII. This testifies to Italy's terrific fighting spirit and Mussolini's leadership. Against this perspective, enduring propaganda portrayals of Mussolini's ineptitude and Italian cowardice are shattered. Combined with Volume 1: *The Triumphant Years*, the *Mussolini's War* two-book set amounts to a fundamental revision in the history of that global conflict and its modern repercussions.

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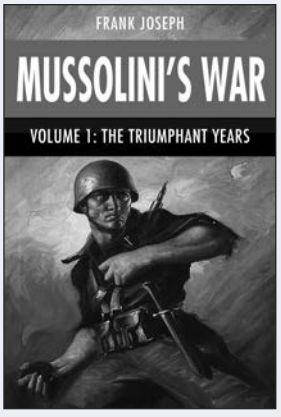

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11. Destruction of the regime of terror and force. Liquidation of forceful re-populations and mass exiles. The establishment of a true freedom of religion, conscience, speech, assembly [and] press. The equality of all before the law.

12. The liberation of political opponents of Bolshevism and the return to the Motherland from the jails and camps of all who were repressed for their battle against Bolshevism. No revenge and persecution for those who stop their battle for Stalin and Bolshevism, regardless of whether this was done by necessity or by conviction.

13. The reestablishment of national property ruined during the war—cities, villages, factories and plants—at cost to the government.

14. Government support for invalids of the war and their families.[10]

Before making his declaration public, Vlasov had presented it to the German authorities for their acceptance, rejection or amendment. They requested only the addition of a single, extra point addressing "the Jewish Question." Even though he turned down their suggestion, they gave the Prague Manifesto their full approval, without making further recommendations or changes. They lived up to Gehlen's earlier assurance to Vlasov that Hitler respected the right of all peoples to choose their own form of government.

The Prague Manifesto was decades ahead its time, a forerunner of today's Russian Federation, which falls short of its 1944 precursor, lacking as it does the inclusiveness Vlasov was prescient enough to foresee as necessary for preventing internal conflicts, such as Vladimir Putin's modern-day quest for the Crimea and Chechnya.

Vlasov told the Prague meeting attendees after their thunderous ovations had greeted each of his 14 points, beyond to a global radio audience:

> Fellow citizens! Brothers and sisters living in Europe! A return to the Motherland is only possible following victory over Bolshevism. You number in the millions, and the success of our mutual struggle will depend on you. Don't forget that, from now on, you're working for a common cause, for the heroic Liberation Army. At the moment, there are two questions facing us: Either Europe will become Communist, or there will be a Europe of nationalities. The German Reich is the single, existing weapon capable of beating the Bolsheviks. The assistance of Germany is the only realistic option for us to succeed. Officers and soldiers of the Soviet army, put an end to this criminal war, whose purpose is the oppression of the European peoples! Turn your weapons on the Bolshevik usurpers, who have enslaved Russia, and brought hunger, misery and lawlessness to our country![11]

Either Europe will become Communist, or there will be a Europe of nationalities.

A Russian eyewitness recalled 30 years after the event, "We were in great spirits at that moment. We thought, 'Now it's finally starting! We're finally getting our army!' There was huge enthusiasm. We didn't have the feeling at all that it might be too late."[12]

No one else did, either. The Prague Manifesto struck the world like a comet. Stalin slammed down his Iron Curtain on the news. Anyone caught so much as breathing a word about it was executed for spreading enemy propaganda. A bloodless "Paper Curtain" descended over the Western Allies, keeping Brits and Americans in the dark. The entire European continent, on the other hand, was galvanized by the pronouncement.

Until then, the Axis cause had been sinking deeper into doubt. But the mobilization of three, fresh divisions, comprising 40,000 men, offered real hope for a reversal of fortunes on the Eastern Front. Their numbers grew still greater when the Russian Corps, XVth SS Cossack Cavalry Corps under Gen. Helmuth von Pannwitz, and the Cossack Camp, led by Ataman Domanov—both of whom had previously refused to back the Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia—joined Vlasov's army.

Newspapers from Lisbon to Tokyo rejoiced that the historic threat the Russians allegedly posed to civilization over the previous several thousand years would no longer trouble the peace of the world. Even commentators in the neutral press, increasingly critical of Axis measures after its reversal at Stalingrad, hailed the Prague Manifesto's 14 points as "the first and possibly most valuable, solid building blocks for international peace in the postwar world."[13]

Relations between the Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia and the Third Reich drew even closer. Vlasov visited with Herrmann Goering and Joseph Goebbels, leaving both favorably impressed. Even Hitler himself begrudgingly admitted, "Well, Vlasov is a real soldier."[14]

On January 18, 1945, Germany signed a generous financial aid treaty with the committee, as an initial step toward mutual reconstruction and friendly relations in the coming peace. Next month, the ROA's first division, the 600th Infantry, was fully organized under the command of Gen. Sergei Bunyachenko. A second division, the 650th Infantry, was incomplete when it left its quarters in southern Germany, but nevertheless went into action under the command of Maj. Gen. Mikhail Meandrov. Marching out of Camp Heuberg, his division swelled with a sudden influx of new volunteers, most of them from the Reich's many Russian émigré communities, causing it to nearly double in size. A third

Vlasov's "Why I Began My Fight Against Bolshevism," from March 3, 1943, was an open letter distributed in millions of copies on both sides of the Eastern Front: "I came to my firm conviction that a life-or-death issue confronting the Russian people can only be resolved in union and cooperation with the German people, because the latter successfully threw off the same Communist tyranny that still dominates our sad country." Words such as these attracted Russia's best officers.

ROA division, the 700th Infantry, was still in the process of formation.

Anticipating the mobilization of these ground forces, the all-Russian First Squadron East was disbanded after July 1944, then reorganized by Semyon Trofimovich Bychkov as Night Harassment Squadron 8, re-equipped with state-of-the-art Messerschmitt Me.109G fighters replacing the defunct *Ostfliegerstaffel*'s doddering Arado and Gotha biplanes. Bychkov was a prize catch. An "ace" fighter pilot and deputy squadron commander of the Red Army's 482nd Fighter Aviation Regiment, he participated in 60 aerial combats, downing 17 *Luftwaffe* planes. On September 2, 1943, Bychkov officially became a "Hero of the Soviet Union," the highest distinction in the USSR.

The following December 10, he was shot down by German antiaircraft fire, captured and hospitalized. Convalescence afforded him time to mull over a long catalog of grievances, injustices, mass-arrests and wholesale murder perpetrated by the Stalin regime. The Communist nightmare so sharply contrasted with unexpectedly generous treatment by Bychkov's "Hitlerite" captors, he eventually expressed a desire to join them. He went on to fly with the 1st Night Harassment Group, effectively bombing and strafing Red partisans around Dvinsk, for which he received the German *Ostvolk* Medal 2nd class with swords. Bychkov was an obvious choice for heading up the nascent ROV Air Force.[15]

Its army counterpart was given a preliminary opportunity to demonstrate the capabilities of its soldiers on February 9, 1945, when a battalion effectively engaged the Red Army, which had crossed the Oder River during the previous week. Praising their fighting spirit, the German High Command was sufficiently impressed to give Gen. Bunyachenko the go-head for a full-scale operation.

On April 11, 1945, he unleashed the ROA's 600th Infantry Division against the same bridgehead his battalion had successfully attacked two months earlier. Since then, the Soviets, although shelled by German artillery, had gradually fortified their position in strength. Vlasov's troops made some gains in their approaches to the Oder, but found themselves heavily outgunned and outnumbered, particularly in tanks. Many of these were nonetheless knocked out by Liberation Army soldiers wielding *Panzerfaust* recoilless anti-armor weapons.

After dark on the 13th, pilots of Semyon Bychkov's Night Harassment Squadron 8 accurately and repeatedly sortied against a Soviet bridgehead at Erlenhof in the teeth of concentrated antiaircraft fire to cause losses and

chaos on the ground, suffering several of their Messerschmitt fighter-bombers shot down. But Bunyachenko's infantry was stalled from linking up with these aerial engagements. After four days and nights of unrelenting attack, mounting ROA casualties for insufficient ground taken convinced Vlasov against the continuation of such pointless slaughter. With the end of World War II in Europe just weeks away, the Russian Liberation Army had been deployed far too late in the conflict to make any military difference.

To their credit, its 10,000 volunteers maintained perfect discipline and retreated southward in good order. Their morale held firm, as the fight continued elsewhere. Select pilots were put through familiarization courses with the Messerschmitt Me.262 *Sturmvogel* ("Stormbird") for the creation of an all-Russian jet fighter unit. This plan, however, plus months of necessary training, equipping and organizing, likewise came too late. At the time of their deployment 17 days before Hitler's death, pilots of Fighter Squadron 5 *Kazakov*—their Messerschmitt Me.109s decorated with the ROA insignia—flew to the last man against Soviet hordes flooding into eastern Germany.[16]

Vlasov moved his division into Bohemia, where great crowds of Russian refugees were in danger of capture by advancing Americans, intent on sending them back to the USSR. Vlasov swore he and all his followers would fight the Allies to the death, rather than permit such a catastrophe to happen. But disorder was spreading rapidly everywhere. In the chaos of early May, during the final days of the Third Reich, he was appalled to receive a communiqué from Bunyachenko requesting permission to engage the 600th Infantry against German forces in Bohemia, thereby currying favor with the Americans and/or Soviets.

Vlasov categorically refused, but when the turncoat general repeated his request the next day, the situation had deteriorated beyond anyone's control. In gratitude for all their help in "liberating" them, the Czechs arrested some of Bunyachenko's men, then handed them over to Red Army commissars, who promptly dispatched their captives with Tokarev pistols. The rest were seized by the Americans, who, true to their word, returned ROV soldiers and Russian refugees alike *en masse* to the Soviets.

Confined in Siberian slave labor camps for the rest of their lives, the hapless prisoners were worked to death. Bunyachenko himself was hanged by the same Communists he hoped to befriend by betraying his German comrades.

Rather than surrender to the Americans, who he despised for allying themselves with Bolshevik mass-murderers, Vlasov was captured by the Red Army's 162nd Tank Brigade, and returned to the USSR for a typical Stalinist show trial, after which he was predictably executed by hanging in the company of 11 other ROA senior officers, on August 2, 1946. Historian Trevor Roper says that Vlasov was visited in his cell by a Soviet officer and offered a deal. If he made a full confession and recanted his "crimes," his life would be spared. If not, he would be horribly tortured. Vlasov allegedly replied, "I know that. And I am very frightened. But it would be even worse to have to vilify myself."

> An extra 10,000 Russian volunteers could have turned the Battle of Kursk in Hitler's favor.

Ever since, historians continue to debate the real significance of his Russian Liberation Army. Some believe that it might have won the war on the Eastern Front, had Vlasov's cooperation been accepted and implemented by the *Wehrmacht* from the moment he offered to organize military resistance. Given the five months he needed to mobilize his 600th Infantry from September 1944 to February 1945, the ROA's first division could have been fielded, they argue, by March 1943, long before Germany's last chance at defeating Stalin in Kursk. The participation of an extra 10,000 Russian volunteers could have conceivably turned that pivotal battle—and with it, the entire course of the war—back in Hitler's favor.

True enough, but such speculation fails to take into account the long months of diplomatic, political and public relations preparation required prior to founding the Liberation Army. Vlasov initially faced not only the natural suspicion of his *Wehrmacht* hosts, but the more acrimonious, deep-rooted distrust of fellow Eastern Europeans. The masses of his own people had to be sufficiently convinced that alliance with Germany was not treason, but the only means of freeing themselves from Stalin. Vlasov needed more time to create a wholly original form of government without precedent for a nation ruled only by Bolshevik slave-masters and, since the coronation of Ivan the Terrible, nearly half a millennium earlier, autocratic czars.

Given these essential preliminaries, a Russian Liberation Army could not have feasibly taken the field before late 1943 at the earliest. By that time, Germany's military situation on the Eastern Front was irredeemably lost. Even then, however, the ROV would have helped slow the Red juggernaut, perhaps enough for the Americans to seize at least some Eastern European territories before Stalin's forces were able to arrive.

A Soviet-free East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia or the Balkans would have constituted a different postwar world, and relieved their inhabitants from the next four and a half decades of heavy-handed occupation by the USSR, or avoided the Yugoslav "ethnic-cleansing" wars of the 1990s.
More historically significant than the

An Effective Fighting Force

On March 20, 1945, ROA troops captured a strategic flashpoint at the Oder River, dominating ship traffic. The following April 13, two ROA infantry regiments stormed another bridgehead held by superior numbers of the 33rd Red Army, 1st Belorussian Front. "During the very first attack," the volunteers "took the first line of trenches, having achieved success where the Germans could not for two previous months." Next day, the ROA men were admiringly cited in *Wehrmacht* dispatches. Engagements such as these in the war's final days meant that the forces of European unity would go down fighting to the end.

ROV's theoretical assessment is Andrey Vlasov's Prague Manifesto. An original, diplomatic and geopolitical triumph in its own tumultuous time, it continues to survive as a monumental template for a future Russia.

Although Vlasov was demonized for almost 50 years as the worst traitor in Soviet history, he was still revered by Russians in their enslaved country and around the world. After the bankrupt USSR imploded of its own putrescence, a memorial dedicated to the general and his fellow martyrs in the Russian Liberation Movement was erected at the Novo-Diveevo Russian Orthodox convent and cemetery in Nanuet, New York. Twice annually, on the anniversary of his execution and on the Sunday following Orthodox Easter, a memorial service is held in their honor.

Just about 20 years ago, members of a social organization applied to the Russian Federation's military prosecutor for a review of Vlasov's case. *For Faith and Fatherland* directors stated that "Vlasov was a patriot, who spent much time reevaluating his service in the Red Army and the essence of Stalin's regime before agreeing to collaborate with the Germans."[17] Vlasov's 1946 conviction on multiple charges of treason was overturned and vacated. ❖

ENDNOTES:

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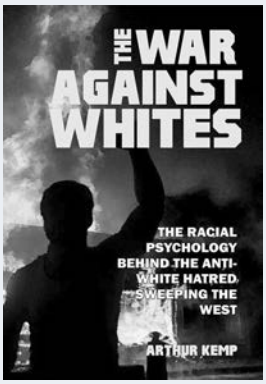
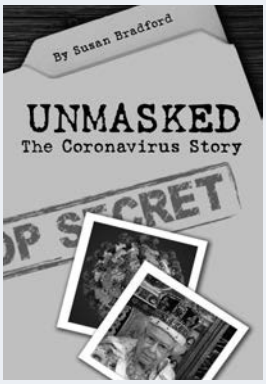
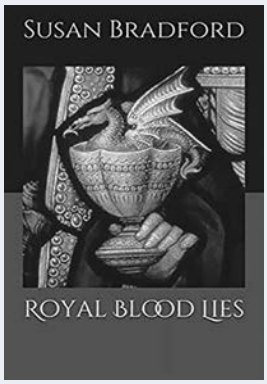
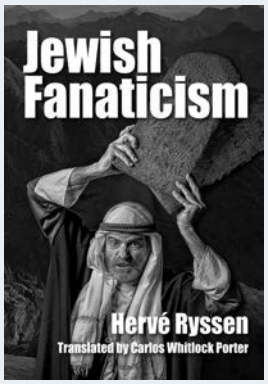
17 www.sptimes.ru.

Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on WWII and European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a freelance book and music reviewer. Roland has written dozens of articles for TBR. To review them, access the yearly author/subject index found in the back of each year's November/December TBR issue.









TBR's Hottest 2021 Sellers So Far!

The War Against Whites: The Racial Psychology Behind the Anti-White Hatred Sweeping the West

The War Against Whites by Arthur Kemp reveals that the Black Lives Matter ideologues do not seek "racial equality," but rather the total destruction of Whites and their civilization—and are driven by a deep, underlying mass psychosis which falsely blames White people for all problems encountered by non-Whites trying to fit into a First World society. Dealing forthrightly with IQ, character, psychology and behavior, racial disparities in crime, socio-economic status, education, and health, this book conclusively refutes the claim that "systemic racism," a code word for "blame Whitey," is the cause of non-White failure to achieve parity in White nations around the globe. Analyzes the George Floyd incident, the myth that police in the U.S. are "hunting Blacks"; the Black slaughter of their fellow Blacks; official crime records in the U.S., the UK, the Netherlands, France, Sweden, Germany, Austria, Norway, Australia and South Africa showing that Whites are overwhelmingly the victims of non-White criminal attacks; provides a thorough refutation of the "environment" argument; shows that low IQ is conclusively linked to crime—among all races; schizophrenia, the "aggression gene" and violent crime—and much, much more. Softcover, 290 pages, 473 footnotes, 79 illustrations, three tables, indexed, #885, *$16.*

Unmasked: The Coronavirus Story

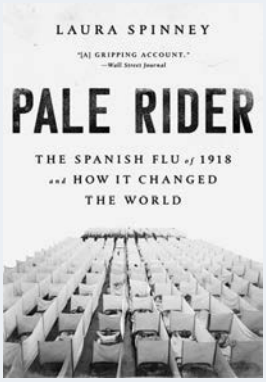
Written by investigative journalist Susan Bradford, *Unmasked: The Coronavirus Story* uncovers the political and financial networks of the Deep State that are shaping the government's response to the coronavirus and riots inspired by the death of George Floyd in Minneapolis. This book will reveal, among other things: how the Affordable Care Act financially devastated the healthcare industry and independent health insurance providers; what the collaboration between the Department of Defense and the Department of Health and Human Services means for the healthcare industry and ordinary citizens; the identity and networks surrounding the extremely powerful lady whose multinationals are driving defense and healthcare policy around the world; striking parallels between the Chinese communist revolution and the riots; how community organizers help big business and undermine democracy; the fragility of the global system juxtaposed with the power of Big Pharma; and much more! Softcover, 118 pages, #875, $20.

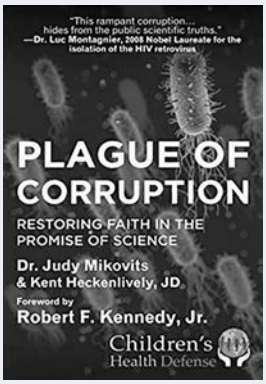
Royal Blood Lies

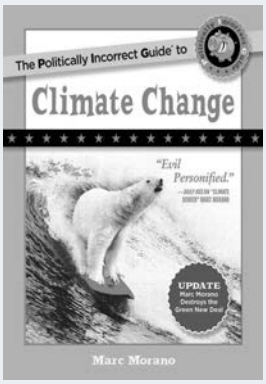
Investigative journalist Susan Bradford takes the reader back to the days of ancient Rome to reveal the origins of the "divine right (rite) to rule," and why those who held claim to this right posed a threat to the world's would-be rulers. The author documents how the elites established and used international spy networks to win wars and conquer nations and how populist revolutions, religions and wars were weaponized against the people. Steeped in the philosophy of the Enlightenment, a warrior-merchant class came to dominate the corporate and political establishment, with some amassing fortunes in the trillions. *Royal Blood Lies* documents a secret cult that came to rule humanity and follows the rise of global imperialism that laid the foundation for the Great Reset and the fulfilment of an ancient Roman agenda. Softcover, 136 pages, #899, *$25.*

Jewish Fanaticism

By Hervé Ryssen. Judaism, as this book demonstrates, is essentially a universalistic political project with the objective of world unification, the prelude to global pacification. It is a long-term project, but the Jews are absolutely convinced that they can succeed in its realization, steeped as they are in this "mission," assigned to them by God. The aim is not simply to convert the world to Judaism, but rather to incite the other peoples to abandon their racial, national and religious identities so as to favor the spirit of "tolerance" between men. The Jews thus feel compelled to engage in perpetual agitation intended to convince the world to adopt their project. They are a people of propagandists. It is not by chance that they are so influential in the mass media of all democratic societies. The incessant guilt-tripping campaigns directed at Europeans of all stripes and for all crimes, whether real or imagined, relating to slavery, colonialism, pillaging the Third World or Auschwitz, have no other aim, when all is said and done, than to eradicate all sense of collective identity. When the Jews are the only people on Earth who have retained their faith and traditions, they will at last be recognized by all as "God's Chosen People." Israel's Messiah, whose coming has been awaited every day for 2,000 years, will then re-establish David's kingdom and give the Jews a stranglehold over the universe. This book discusses their goals, methods, projects—and also their perversions. It is uncensored throughout, thus, we warn sensitive readers that some of the material contained within is shocking and written for a mature audience. Softcover, 449 pages, #873, *$30.*







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The Burning Souls: A Poetic Memoir

Leon Degrelle's *The Burning Souls* is now available in English. Born to a Belgian family in the year 1906, Léon Joseph Marie Ignace Degrelle rose to prominence as a newspaper editor and head of the militant monarchist, Catholic and anti-Communist Parti Rexiste. Following the German occupation of Belgium, Degrelle and his party loyalists enlisted in the Wehrmacht-organized Walloon Legion to aid in the liberation of the peoples of the Soviet Republics. After the fall of Berlin, Degrelle made a daring escape to Spain, where he was safeguarded by Francisco Franco. Degrelle expressed no regrets for joining the war on the side of the Axis powers, defending both his own actions and those of his superiors and comrades. He lived in Spain until his death of natural causes in 1994, and remained active in anti-Communist and pan-European causes despite multiple attempts at his extradition, kidnapping and assassination. *The Burning Souls* is Degrelle's reflection on his experiences and on the soul—part poetry but mostly memoir. In *The Burning Souls*, he traces his journey, from his idyllic childhood to the steppes of Russia, not just as a physical journey but as a spiritual trial. He instructs us that to give oneself completely, to be willing to weather all hardships in service of a transcendent ideal, is what is required to overcome the spiritual malaise of our day. Softcover, 112 pages, #901, *$19.*

Pale Rider: The Spanish Flu of 1918 and How it Changed the World

In 1918, the Italian-Americans of New York, the Yupik of Alaska and the Persians of Mashed had almost nothing in common except for a virus—one that triggered the worst pandemic of modern times and had a decisive effect on the history of the 20th century. With a death toll of between 50 and 100 million people and a global reach, the Spanish flu of 1918–1920 was the worst human disaster, not only of the 20th century but possibly in all of recorded history. And yet, in our popular conception, it exists largely as a footnote to World War I. Why did this virus not kill the elderly or the young, but instead seemed to target the healthiest segment of the population—18-to-50-year-olds? What did we learn about pandemics? What happened to the millions of children who were left as orphans? Are there lessons for today in that global experience? Laura Spinney recounts the story of an overlooked pandemic, tracing it from Alaska to Brazil, from Persia to Spain, and from South Africa to Russia. Telling the story from the point of view of those who lived through it, she shows how the pandemic was shaped by the interaction of a virus and the humans it encountered—and how this devastating natural experiment put both the ingenuity and the vulnerability of humans to the test. Softcover, 352 pages, #864, *$20.*

Plague of Corruption: Restoring Faith in the Promise of Science

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The Politically Incorrect Guide to Climate Change

Updated to include a new section on the Green New Deal! Less freedom, more regulation, higher costs: Make no mistake: Those are the surefire consequences of the modern global warming campaign waged by political and cultural elites, who have long ago abandoned fact-based science for dramatic fearmongering in order to push increased central planning. Marc Morano gives a voice—backed by statistics, real-life stories and incontrovertible evidence—to the millions of "deplorable" Americans skeptical about the multibillion-dollar "climate change" complex, whose claims have time and time again been proven wrong. Separates fact from myth: major hurricane landfalls in the United States have declined over the last 140 years; F3 or larger tornadoes have been in decline since the 1970s. Antarctica is actually gaining ice; carbon dioxide levels today are 10 times lower than in some past ice ages; and much. Softcover, 200 pages, #856, *$24.*

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A Revisionist History of Vaccinations

By Tom Valentine

The notion of vaccination to protect an individual against disease-causing germs was invented and practiced before mankind knew anything about germs. It started early in the 1700s when somebody got the idea or hypothesis that mixing the blood of a smallpox or plague survivor with an uninfected person might somehow pass along some kind of protection. They would make incisions in the hand or arm and, much like the "blood brothers" made in the movies, they would press the wounds together.

History says Edward Jenner conceived of vaccinating people against the dread smallpox (a viral infection), by pricking them with a cowpox-tainted instrument in 1796. Mankind didn't yet have the germ theory of disease, let alone know anything about viruses, until the time of Antoine Bechamp, Louis Pasteur and Martinus Beijerinck, about a century later. Koch's postulates (the basis of the germ theory) weren't put forth until 1882. So, Jenner developed a vaccination procedure before we knew anything of the immune system and infectious pathogens.

Until the invention of the electron microscope in the 1930s, scientists knew virtually nothing about viruses.

TomValentine is shown leading the Pledge of Allegiance at a free speech conference in D.C.

The cowpox inoculation against smallpox first conceived by Jenner is a good example of doing without knowing. Truth be told, we are still "doing" a lot more than we "know" when it comes to immunization programs today.

However, we certainly know more than they did back in Jenner's time, or Pasteur's time, or even the times of Jonas Salk in the 1950s, when polio was allegedly eradicated by vaccines.

Today there are two polarized camps—the established medicine, public health policy, pro-vaccination camp and the vaccination-hesitant, freedom-of-choice camp.

So, what can we believe? We shall strive to deal with this issue rationally. First, does experience validate the theory? Let's look at the record.

Our medical establishment points to the smallpox record as convincing. We are told that, up until Benjamin Rubin invented the "bifurcated vaccination needle" in the 1960s, a device allowing vaccinations in primitive areas of the world, the record indicated at least 2 million people died of smallpox every year worldwide. By 1980, the World Health Organization proclaimed that smallpox had been eradicated. This appears very impressive, but does not consider all the variables involved.

We find in the book *Vaccination: The Silent Killer* by Ida Honoroff and Eleanor McBean, the following:

> In 1796, Edward Jenner started his cowpox vaccination craze, which increased the smallpox epidemics to such an extent that the disease became endemic and, from 1837 to 1839, there was the sweeping epidemic that killed 22,081 people. In spite of this absolute proof of the deadly effects of vaccination, the vaccine promoters managed to get a compulsory vaccination law passed in England in 1853. The epidemics then increased

The First Vaccination

This illustration by Robert Thom shows Edward Jenner administering the first vaccine in 1796. Jenner conceived of vaccinating people against the dreaded viral smallpox by pricking them with a cowpox-tainted instrument. This is long before mankind had the technology to confirm that viruses, and bacteria, for that matter, even existed, as they were invisible to the human eye without a microscope.

> to such an extent that, from 1870 to 1872, there was the worst smallpox epidemic of all time, which killed 44,480 people. The English people fought the vaccination promoters until they were able to abolish compulsory vaccination in England in 1948. They have since had no [smallpox] epidemics.

Isn't that a fascinating, if oversimplified, version of medical history? Not only was man doing more than he knew by vaccinating himself against viral organisms he didn't know existed, but he also introduced "vaccination promoters" and "compulsory laws" into the equation.

Is it any wonder that some have said our human behavior is capable of boggling even the minds of angels?

The late Dr. Robert Mendelsohn, "called the people's doctor," provided this look at the historical record regarding smallpox, which, we are told with a great deal of media hype, is a disease that has been utterly eradicated:

> Did you know that several years after the first smallpox vaccine was introduced into the Philippines (it was first given in 1910) and after 95% of the population—8 million people—had been given 24.5 million doses of vaccine, the Philippines experienced its worst smallpox epidemic in history?

To add another wrinkle of dark humor to this tale of human folly, a letter to the editor in *The Lancet* (September 28, 1996) featured a photograph of a headstone dating back to 1788. The letter and photo were headlined: "An old malpractice claim." The tombstone read as follows: "In Memory of Peleg, son of Thomas & Mary Conklin, who died of the smallpox by inoculation, January 27, 1788; aged 17 years."

Not only is the contended date, 1788, interesting in that it precedes Jenner by eight years, but the letter writer in *The Lancet* pointed out that "medical malpractice claims are not new in the New World." Neither are claims that vaccination caused the untimely death of a youngster.

Apparently, the facts about disease eradication have been misrepresented.

The story of the lessening of specific diseases is not cut and dried at all. There are variables and multiple factors—not merely vaccinations—to take into account when analyzing the record.

For example, paralytic polio was a scourge prior to the 1950s (polio vaccines first arrived in 1955) and

probably everyone in my generation can remember the March of Dimes campaigns with Eleanor Roosevelt leading the way. Well, today the scourge of "natural paralytic polio" has "vanished" due to unknown factors, but perhaps due to what molecular biologists today call "genetic drift" in the virus.

Epidemiological studies show that polio mortality declined by 82% prior to 1956 in England and Wales. The same pattern emerged in France. The vaccine had nothing to do with any of it. After 10 years of polio vaccine availability (1966), the overall statistics indicated that polio had returned to where it had been in the 1920s. And today it is argued that the only source of paralytic polio is the polio vaccine.

Regardless of why polio is no longer seen as a major threat, the history of the polio vaccines is one of horrific consequences few Americans know anything about.

In his fascinating book *Mary, Ferrie & the Monkey Virus: The Story of an Underground Medical Laboratory*, investigator-author Edward Haslam relates the dawning of the polio vaccine succinctly. With permission, we reprint his brief description:

> Today, many Americans do not remember what a terrible curse the polio epidemic was upon the land. At its crest in the early 1950s, more than 33,000 Americans fell crippled or died slow, terrible deaths from polio each year. Most were children. The word "polio" struck fear into the hearts of parents across America. It was a casually transmitted virus that first infected the lining of the intestines, then the bloodstream, and finally the nervous system, where it destroyed the victim's brainstem. The difference between crippled and dead was determined by the extent of the damage to the brainstem.
>
> Cavernous hospital wards full of hideous-looking machines called "iron lungs" awaited patients who became too weak to breathe for themselves.

President Franklin Roosevelt himself was crippled by polio before he entered the White House.

The search for a polio vaccine became a national scientific effort supported by the most powerful political forces in the land. The problem was this: Polio was caused by a virus, not a bacterium, and viruses do not respond to antibiotics. So, despite the spectacular success of antibiotics introduced to the American clinical scene in 1942, the medical community was powerless to stop this virus from crippling and killing.

A New York City lawyer close to President Roosevelt organized the March of Dimes and collected millions of dollars in coins from grade school children across the country to finance the research effort. The progress was encouraging. By the early 1950s, American scientist Jonas Salk came forward with a brave new idea to eliminate all three strains of polio at once: Grow the polioviruses in the lab, kill them, then inject healthy children with the dead viruses. The dead viruses would not be able to reproduce, so they would not harm the children, but their immune systems would detect the presence of the invading viruses and would rally to defend the body, producing a hefty supply of antibodies in the process.

Today, many Americans do not remember what a curse the polio epidemic was.

Then the children's fully armed immune systems would be ready to repel any live poliovirus that attacked them in the future. His trials in 1953 and 1954 were successful. Optimism about Salk's vaccine reached its peak.

Five laboratories began producing the vaccine from a procedure Salk designed, and accumulated a large enough supply for a mass inoculation, which was scheduled as a celebration for Franklin Roosevelt's birthday. The results of years of research, millions of dollars of investment, and the fate of thousands of crippled children, [all] were ready for the most publicized and anticipated event in the history of medicine.

At the 11th hour, a bacteriologist at NIH was told to safety-test the new polio vaccine. Her name was Bernice Eddy. When she injected the vaccine into her monkeys, they fell paralyzed in their cages. Eddy realized that the virus in the vaccine was not dead as promised, but still alive and ready to multiply. It was time to sound the alarm. She sent pictures of the paralyzed monkeys to NIH's management and warned them of the upcoming tragedy. A debate erupted in the corridors of power: Was the polio vaccine really ready? Should the mass inoculation proceed on schedule?

A handful of prominent doctors across the country stepped into the fray to throw the weight of their reputations on the side of the vaccine. One of these doctors was Mary Sherman's boss, Dr. Alton Ochsner.

[Mary Sherman is the Mary in the book title, and Alton Ochsner was one of the most prominent doctors in New Orleans where the secret monkey virus lab exposed by this book was located.—Ed.]

To demonstrate his conviction that the vaccine was really ready, Dr. Ochsner inoculated his own grandchildren with it.

The mass inoculation proceeded on schedule [1955—Ed.]. Within days, children fell sick from polio. Some were crippled, some died. Estimates vary dramatically. [The full truth will never be known.—Ed.] Ochsner's grandson died. His granddaughter contracted polio but survived.

An enormous lawsuit erupted. Heads rolled everywhere. The secretary of health, education and

welfare, Oveta Hobby, stepped down. The director of the National Institute of Health (NIH), Dr. William Sebrell, resigned. It was the biggest fiasco in medical history.

A second, safer vaccine, developed by Albert Sabin, was deployed in 1957. It used a weakened live virus instead of a dead virus. It worked. Polio was history; the future was safe—or so it seemed.

Before continuing with this historical information, let's glance at a part of the factual aftermath of the polio vaccine debacle.

As a testimony to what is not known, lawyers have made big money representing victims of the polio vaccine, and we witnessed the two great names in polio vaccine—Salk and Sabin—pointing fingers at each other. First, Dr. Sabin attacked the Salk vaccine, then, later, the son of Jonas Salk, Dr. Darrell Salk, testified on behalf of a man in Wichita, Kansas who won a jury award of $10 million in 1982 because the Sabin oral vaccine Orimune, manufactured by Lederle Laboratories, caused his paralytic polio.

In case you didn't know about this, the father of an infant girl who was immunized with Sabin's oral vaccine contracted "irreversible bulbar poliomyelitis," paralyzing his lungs 10 or 12 days after the infant's immunization. Lederle was found negligent in not pointing out that non-immunized people faced an increased risk of contracting polio by coming into contact with anyone receiving the oral vaccine.

Most of this information was played down, and few Americans know the story of the polio vaccine debacle. Instead, the public has been brainwashed to believe that both the Salk and Sabin vaccines were, indeed, wonder drugs of the modern era.

Our history of vaccines does not end with polio, however. Thanks to Haslam's investigative work into the secret "monkey virus labs" operated by the U.S. government, there is much more vaccine history unfolding.

According to the book, in the af-

Salk and the Monkey Virus

Dr. Jonas E. Salk, who discovered the polio vaccine, reads with his wife and three boys in Ann Arbor, Michigan, April 11, 1955. The family was photographed the night before an announcement insisting the vaccine was effective. Salk's boys were among the first to receive the experimental vaccine. Shown from left to right are five-year-old Jonathan, Mrs. Donna Salk, 11-year-old Peter, Dr. Salk and eight-year-old Darrell. Salk had an innovative concept: Grow the polioviruses in the lab, kill them, then inject healthy people (in this case mostly children) with the dead viruses. The body would recognize the virus and begin to make antibodies to fight any invading polio virus. Bernice Eddy was told to safety-test the vaccine. When she injected the vaccine into her monkey test subjects, all of them quickly became paralyzed.

termath of the debacle, Eddy was taken off of polio research and transferred to the influenza section by the thankless NIH management. She shared her frustrations with a small group of women scientists who ate brown-bag lunches on the steps of one of the big labs. There, Eddy met a tenacious scientist named Sarah Stewart, who was waging her own battle against the official paradigms of bureaucratic medicine. Eddy and Stewart became close friends.

Sarah Stewart's name remains virtually unknown today despite her huge contribution to modern medicine. Not only did she prove that some cancers were caused by viruses, but subsequent research on the virus she discovered led to the discovery of DNA recombination, one of the most powerful tools in medical research today.

Stewart was raised in the fertile Rio Grande Valley on the Mexican border. Her educational odyssey ranged from the New Mexico Agricultural College in 1927 to getting a Ph.D. in bacteriology from the University of Chicago in 1939. Next, Stewart went to work for the NIH as a bacteriologist for five years. Believing that having a Ph.D. instead of an M.D. was holding back her career advancement, she entered Georgetown Medical School and earned her medical degree in 1947. Then she joined the National Cancer Institute until reassigned to the U.S. Public Health Service in 1960.

From the beginning, Stewart promoted the idea that cancer was caused by viruses. Due to this, she was not well accepted by the NIH or National Cancer Institute (NCI) staffs, who described her as "an eccentric lady" determined to prove her theory was right. "No one believed her." Finally, she was given access to an NCI laboratory in Bethesda where she could try to prove her theories. In 1953, she almost succeeded, but her work was not accepted by the ruling crowd at NIH. They found her methods sloppy and objected to the fact that she did not culture her viruses. So, in 1956, her lunch partner Eddy showed Stewart how to grow her viruses in a culture of mouse cells. She now had all the ingredients she needed and began a series of experiments that are called "classic" by modern NIH researchers.

[I find it more than a little curious that the cancer establishment of the day was apparently not interested in the viral theory of cancer since this would naturally lead to the development and promotion of a cancer vaccine, which seems to be precisely what our medical monopoly would desire. This previously little-known history is shooting down a previous thesis of mine, published in 1977, in which I argued that the cancer establishment was trying desperately to find a cancer-causing virus in order to develop a lucrative vaccine program. I am chagrined, but edified.—TV.]

The vaccine's manufacturers had grown their polioviruses on monkey kidneys.

As her work progressed, she realized she stood on the edge of an extremely important discovery, and became very protective of her techniques. In staff presentations, she would bewilder NIH pathologists by showing them slides of things they had never seen before. Then, when they asked how she produced her results, she would giggle and say, "It's a secret." To quote her supervisor Alan Rabson, "She drove everybody crazy." One of her procedural anomalies was that she never did control groups, saying, "They only confuse you."

In 1957 Stewart and Eddy discovered the polyoma virus, which produced several types of cancer in a variety of small mammals. Her discovery officially threw open the doors of cancer virology. As Rabson phrased it: "Suddenly the whole place exploded just after Sarah found polyoma." It was the beginning of a new era of hope. But it raised some dark questions about earlier deeds. Before long, Yale's laboratory discovered that the polyoma virus that had produced the cancer in Stewart's mice and hamsters turned out to be virtually identical to Simian Virus No. 40 (SV-40), a monkey virus that caused cancer.

In June 1959, Eddy, who was still officially assigned to the flu vaccine project, began thinking about the poliovirus again. This time she was worried about something much deeper than polio. The vaccine's manufacturers had grown their polioviruses on the kidneys of monkeys. When they removed the poliovirus from the monkeys' kidneys, they also removed an unknown number of other monkey viruses. The more they looked, the more they found.

The medical science of the day knew little about the behavior or consequences of these monkey viruses. But times were changing. Confronted with mounting evidence that some monkey viruses caused cancer, Eddy grew suspicious of the polio vaccine and asked the excruciating question: Had they inoculated an entire generation of Americans with cancer-causing monkey viruses?

She conducted her research quietly, without alerting her NIH supervisors.

In October 1960, Eddy gave a talk to the Cancer Society in New York and, without warning NIH in advance, announced she had examined cells from the monkey kidneys in which the poliovirus was grown and had found they were infected with cancer-causing viruses. Her inference was clear: There were cancer-causing monkey viruses in the polio vaccine.

This was tantamount to forecasting an epidemic of cancer in America. When word got back to her NIH bosses, they exploded in anger. When the cussing stopped, they crushed

Fauci, Trump and Covid-19

Unfortunately for Donald Trump, during his administration, a novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) evidently escaped from a Chinese bio-lab in Wuhan and eventually infected millions of Americans. Suddenly, the health of the American people became a political weapon Democrats used to smash the president. Dr. Anthony Fauci (right), head of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, became the front man for the administration's response. The problem was, Dr. Fauci—an alleged expert on infectious diseases—refused to listen to the president who was, surprisingly, right more often than Fauci was. But the damage was done. The left-wing news media successfully brainwashed a huge portion of the populace to believe that an "incompetent" President Trump was solely responsible for every death and Fauci was a virus god.

Eddy professionally. Any mention of cancer-causing viruses in the polio vaccine was not welcomed by NIH. They took away her lab, destroyed her animals, put her under a gag order, prevented her from attending professional meetings and delayed the publication of her scientific papers.

In the words of Edward Shorter, author of *The Health Century*: "Her treatment became a scandal within the scientific community."

Later it became the subject of a congressional inquiry.

A viral specialist named Laura McClelland, working for vaccine developer Maurice Hilleman in Philadelphia, found similar problems in the polio vaccine. The essence of the problem was that SV-40 did not cause cancer in its natural host, an Asian monkey. But what would it do in another primate that had never been exposed to it—one whose immune system had not been sensitized to SV-40? Like Stewart and Eddy, Hilleman knew the population of laboratory animals was hopelessly cross-infected with all sorts of viruses. Monkeys from different continents were frequently caged together.

It would be impossible to guarantee that any monkey in the American laboratory population had not been exposed to SV-40 at some point in the past. Hilleman needed clean monkeys, caught in the wild. To avoid any last-minute contamination, he completely bypassed the commercial animal-importing network. He arranged to have a group of green monkeys (*Chlorocebus pygerythrus*) caught in Africa and sent to Philadelphia via Madrid, an airport that normally did not handle any animal traffic. His own drivers picked up the clean monkeys at the Philadelphia airport and brought them directly to the lab.

When injected with SV-40, these clean green monkeys developed cancer. Hilleman announced these findings at a medical conference in Copenhagen. But it was not news to the NIH staffers in the audience. The insiders already knew there was a cancer-causing virus in the polio vaccine, but they had not announced it. It was the public that did not know. Should the public have been told?

It is difficult for us who have seen

the enormous press coverage of AIDS in the 1990s to understand the indolent response of the 1960s press on this subject. Was it really their job to prevent public panic? Did they cower in the face of scientific authority? Were they lazy? Or stupid? Or arrogant? Or were they told not to run the story by political and economic forces? It is hard to say, but there is evidence the word leaked out anyway.

In the spring of 1961, one of Eddy's co-workers published a medical article that said there was live SV-40 in the polio vaccine. Eddy herself confirmed that the SV-40 monkey virus was causing cancer in hamsters as well as monkeys, proving that it was capable of crossing the species barrier. But she was not allowed to release the information until a year later. NIH notified the U.S. surgeon general that "future polio vaccines [would] be free of SV-40." On July 26, 1961, *The New York Times* reported two vaccine manufacturers were withdrawing their polio vaccines "until they can eliminate a monkey virus."

The article ran on page 33 with no mention of cancer. Seven months later, a second article in the *Times* mentioned the possibility of cancer in the polio vaccine. That article ran on page 27. The story died there, and the specter of an approaching epidemic of cancer silently rose on the horizon.

On the heels of the polio fiasco, the medical hierarchy feared the judgment of the masses. Their ability to destroy a painstakingly constructed scientific career overnight had been clearly proven. Another spate of news might shatter the public's confidence in vaccines and orthodox medicine altogether.

Where would we be then? Where would the public health establishment be then? As SV-40 discoverer Maurice Hilleman put it, the government kept the contamination of the polio vaccine secret to "avoid public hysteria."

We are reminded of the scene in *Frankenstein* when a crowd of superstitious villagers gathered at the castle gate, angrily waving their pitchforks and torches in the air, demanding to know what evil was going on inside the doctor's laboratory. To quote the words of polio vaccine developer Albert Sabin: "I think to release certain information prematurely is not a public service. There's too much scaring the public unnecessarily. 'Oh, your children were injected with a cancer virus' and all that. That's not very good."

"Prematurely"? Hadn't the mass inoculations already taken place? Had not several top scientists, using carefully controlled experiments, established that the problem was real? Hadn't they announced the results to their peers? "Unnecessarily"? Wasn't there still time to try to do something about it? Shouldn't someone have at least tried? Sabin might as well have said: "I prefer my tombstone read 'The vanquisher of polio,' and not 'The father of the great cancer epidemic'."

> Was Dr. Eddy's prediction of a cancer epidemic spurred by vaccinations accurate?

His attempt to hide behind the apron of "public service" is no more than an attempt to avoid both responsibility and the unpleasant experience of facing the angry public. We would all prefer not to be held accountable for our mistakes.

Says Haslam, the more important question is: Was Eddy's prediction of a cancer epidemic accurate? Did the epidemic happen?

Haslam follows that query with his own answer, and I concur—we have had an epidemic of cancer, especially "soft tissue" cancers, in the past 50 years. We have lost the war on cancer, and are continuing to see the numbers of cancer deaths go up by more than 10,000 victims every year.

If you do an Internet search for the names Bernice Eddy, Sarah Stewart or the others, you will find biographic facts and a statement about polyoma virus and cancer and virtually nothing about the huge controversies. One of the links to "polio vaccine" plagiarizes some of Haslam's exposé without citing him.

Says Haslam: "This is a sad legacy for the compulsory vaccine propaganda machine, and you won't be hearing a lot about it. My point is this: The next time you hear that vaccines have wiped out a disease, at least ask them to prove it." ❖

Note: Unfortunately, famed alternative health expert Tom Valentine, the author of this article, passed away in 2014. Sad, because we would have loved to have heard his expert opinion on the use of the Covid-19 vaccines currently being tested on an emergency-use contingency on the people of the world. As far as we know, this is the first time this article has ever been published.—Ed.

Tom Valentine (1935-2014) was a businessman, writer, commentator and radio host with an anti-establishment perspective. He worked with *Radio Free America* as a very popular talk show host from 1988 to 2004. He was a populist, aligning with issues from left and right ends of the political spectrum, as well as libertarianism. His main journalistic interests were unorthodox health care methods and high-level government cover-ups and crimes. Tom was the first to point out that soy products are not "health foods," and generally unfit for human consumption. His vitamin supplement company Carotec Inc., based in Naples, Florida, is still being operated by his dedicated wife and children. Carotec is known to carry only the highest-quality, well-sourced health products, researching and scrutinizing the efficacy, purity and absorbability of every product Carotec carries. See more online at www.Carotec.com or call 1-800-522-4279 toll free for more information.

Md. Governor Signs Bill to Ban 'Politically Incorrect' State Song

By Dr. Ed DeVries

"Cancel culture" is nothing more than ethnic cultural cleansing as practiced by the liberals. The Taliban cleanses the cultures of those they conquer for religious reasons, Democrats, on the other hand, claim their cleansing efforts are "just politics."

In Maryland, it was back in 2017 when the cultural Marxists first came in the dead of night to remove from the state Capitol grounds at Annapolis the statue of U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Roger B. Taney. Chief Justice Taney, they told us, was evil because they disagreed with his written opinion in the 1857 Dred Scott decision.

GOV. LARRY HOGAN

Then, it was just a matter of time before they come back again, the next time to haul away the State House statues of Charles Carroll (signer of the Declaration of Independence), John Hanson (elected president of the United States by the Second Continental Congress in 1781), and George Washington (the "Father of our Country"). Why? Because they were "politically incorrect White men" and "slave owners."

Again, in 2020, the cultural Marxists returned to Annapolis, thinking that, by removing a plaque from the State House that honored Maryland's "Civil War" veterans, they could atone for yet another of our ancestors' supposed sins. But they didn't just take down the monument to the Confederate soldiers and sailors. They removed the monument to the Union vets, too. For all the liberal talk of "diversity," the reality is that "political correctness" and "cancel culture" nullify historical diversity and inclusion.

In recent days, April 2021, the Marxists have returned to Annapolis, yet again. This year, Maryland's State Assembly highlighted its 2021 legislative year by eliminating the state song *Maryland, My Maryland*, claiming that its lyrics were too pro-secession, pro-slavery, pro-freedom and "pro-Confederate."

To minimize the opposition to canceling the state song, the politicians simply voted to create a situation where the state will no longer have an official song. But how long will that last? How long before someone introduces a bill to adopt *Lift Every Voice and Sing* (the Black anthem)?

And after that, what will be next?

Will the Assembly vote to take down and replace the Maryland state flag and state seal because the design was inspired by the Calvert-Crossland ("colonization"="slavery") coat of arms? Not to mention that the flag's red-and-white cross was adopted as the emblem of Confederate soldiers from Maryland.

Will the Pan-African flag become Maryland's new ensign? And what of the city of Baltimore? It was named for the slave-owning Calvert family's Irish barony. Maybe Allegany and Wicomico counties (both named for Indian peoples) can keep their names. But "religious inclusion" would demand the renaming of St. Mary's County (named for the Virgin Mary). And the other 22 counties that make up the Old Line State are named for politically incorrect White people who helped forge Maryland's history.

Perhaps Prince George's County could be renamed for Jack Ransom, the leader of a failed 1739 slave revolt near what is now the county seat of rural Upper Marlboro?

How much longer, then, before they demand to change the names of Maryland's other counties? Maybe Calvert, Carroll, Howard and Frederick etc counties could be renamed to Banneker, Douglass, Marshall or Tubman? Will the names be changed one at a time or all at once?

"The despot's heel is on thy shore," in the person and politics of Maryland's leftists. "Their torches are at thy Temple door, Maryland my Maryland!"

Call Governor Hogan at 410-974-3901 and remind him that he has a sworn duty to oppose any and all efforts to cancel Maryland's Southern culture. ❖

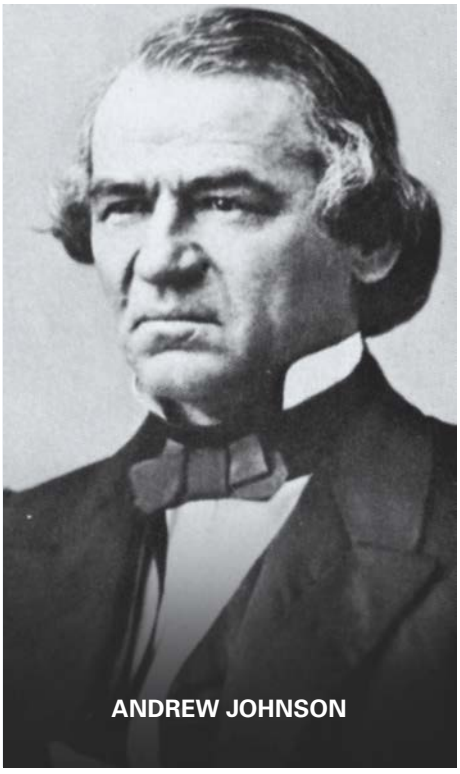
The Murder of Dixie

In today's history books, the era of Reconstruction is portrayed as a wonderful effort to "re-imagine" the "racist" South. But few these days discuss the suffering it brought to average Whites.

By Thomas Goodrich

It's a scene forever imprinted upon the minds of Americans: a white-haired Robert E. Lee, tired, defeated, yet still erect, still composed, still stately in his immaculate gray uniform. Seated across from Lee, the dark-bearded victor Ulysses S. Grant, anxious, intense, yet courteous, even kindly, in his great hour of victory. After four blood-soaked years in which brother slew brother, the moment had finally come; the meeting of these two men at Appomattox Courthouse in April, 1865, and the signing of the surrender terms at long last closed the book on the American Civil War. With that stroke of the pen, the riven nation was reunited. Once more, men from the North and men from the South would join as one and forge ahead toward a bright and prosperous future.

For the most part, that scene is accurate. But there is another chapter to the book above, a chapter never told. That chapter reads like a terrible scar on U.S. history and one never revealed until now. In the months that followed the surrender, as the Northern victors occupied the ravaged South, a beaten and helpless people were subjected to crimes and outrage without number—murder, rape, starvation, disease, theft, beatings, humiliation and indignities that daily became the stark reality of "peace." *The Day Dixie Died* describes a dark and deadly episode in American history. What the book reveals is nothing less than a shameful stain on our history, a stain that resonates to this very day.



ANDREW JOHNSON

The following is drawn from my book, *The Day Dixie Died: Southern Occupation—1865-1866*, now available for $27 at TBR Bookstore.

Long before the assassination of Abraham Lincoln at Ford's Theatre on April, 15 1865, the hatred many people of the North harbored for the people of the South was intense. Blaming Secessionists and their Confederacy for not only attempting to destroy what many considered the most perfect form of government ever devised by the hand of man, but for initiating four years of fratricidal slaughter to accomplish it, it was guaranteed that the punishment following the surrender at Appomattox would be as savage and vindictive as any in history … except for one thing. Abraham Lincoln. The victorious president was known to favor a swift, soft peace, "with malice toward none, with charity for all."

"Let 'em up easy," was the president's clear command to his soldiers who would occupy the defeated Southern Confederacy.

All of that changed with a single bullet fired by John Wilkes Booth.

The shock of the act and its cruel timing left all stunned, speechless, incredulous. That this humble, homely man who had risen to greatness by labor and merit alone, this selfless captain who had successfully guided the ship of state through the storm of swirling black water ringed by dark and dangerous breakers, should now be struck down the instant he entered

War brought massive destruction across the entire South. Government and private buildings, communication systems, the economy and transportation infrastructure were all debilitated. This photo shows a crippled locomotive in Richmond after the war, a familiar scene in the cities of the South.

port seemed to many not the inscrutable act of a just God, but the work of his satanic opposite. Lincoln, the "Great Emancipator," Lincoln, "Honest Abe" Lincoln, "the better angel of our souls" Lincoln … now dead, slain by the very evil he had sought to know, understand, and love.

"That is the news," announced the *New York Herald*, "which has swept away from the public mind every sentiment of leniency or conciliation towards the conquered brigands of the South."

"People who pitied our misguided brethren yesterday, and thought they had been punished enough already, talk approvingly of vindictive justice and favor the introduction of judges, juries and hangmen," admitted another observer.

In the blinding fury of the moment, in the red rage to strike out, snarling mobs from California to Maine took to the streets. Any business suspected of Southern sympathy was burned to the ground. Any man foolish enough to show joy over the assassination was dealt with immediately. Hundreds were thus shot, stabbed, hanged or beaten to death. Others—Democrats and those with a history of opposition to the Republican administration—were next. Thousands of "traitors," men and women alike, were kicked, slapped and punched, then forced to perform public humiliations.

Known for his fierce hatred of Secessionists, the new American president, Andrew Johnson, did nothing to quell the bloody violence. While the purge continued in the North for weeks, another long-awaited reckoning began in the former Confederacy.

"The South will find to its cost that the wrong man has been killed, and will rue the day that Abraham Lincoln died," warned one man. "The Southern people have jumped out of the frying pan into the fire."

"May the Lord have mercy upon the country we pass through and the Rebels we catch," growled a Federal soldier. "Few men will stop from committing any outrage or crime they may wish to. … I hope Andrew Johnson will put down the screws tight [and], by thunder, the Army will sustain him if it hangs every man and burns every house in the whole South."

Indeed, throughout the South, a "cleansing" was in progress that was often swift and violent. As Union forces moved to occupy the former Confederacy, mile after mile of muddy Southern roads stank from the rotting carcasses of horses, hogs and humans. For many of the latter, an ill-timed comment or jest—or failure to provide an acceptable answer to a deadly question—was enough to seal their fate. Even those who feigned mere indifference to Lincoln's murder suffered. Eleven men in Louisiana were reportedly killed by "indifference" alone.

In the cities, those who had played any role in the rebel state or national

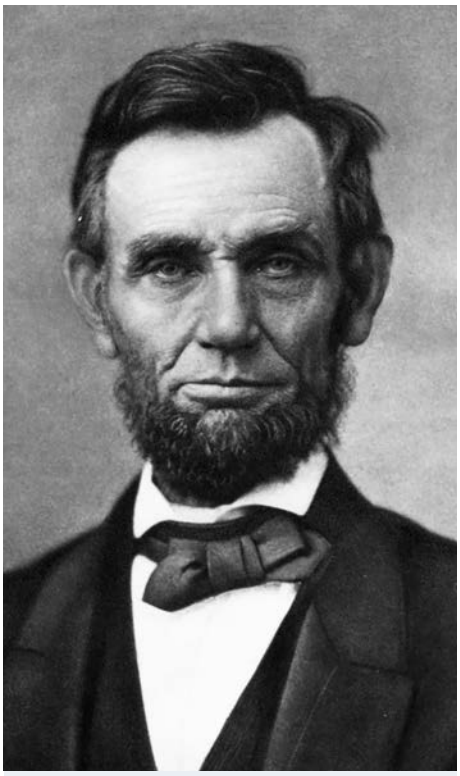
government fared poorly. Many, of course, had seen the writing on the wall, especially after Lincoln's death, and wisely fled to Cuba, Mexico and South America. Most, however, lacked the means or ability to escape. Those simply beaten and jailed may have been the fortunate few. In Tennessee, the former rebel editor of the *Memphis Appeal* "accidentally" fell several stories to his death. Other prominent men "committed suicide" by falling under trains, by tumbling from bridges or by shooting themselves in the head several times.

On the countryside, those still living on the land fared no better. Like a horde of angry locusts, Union soldiers swarmed over palatial estates and humble farms alike and what was not stolen was destroyed in a matter of minutes. When the blue-clad looters finally moved off to garrison the cities and towns of the South, they left behind a land "as silent as a graveyard." For those homeowners who had managed to survive, starvation was the new reality. And, thus, what little the South had not lost in war, it now saw vanish in "peace."

* * *

Violent as the Northern invasion was, the vindictive nature of the occupation soon became clear to all. It was the most despised word in the South. The word forced people to reexamine their priorities: principles or bread? They reconsidered what it meant to give their word of honor. For loyal Confederates, it was likened to "swallowing the dog."

"I do solemnly swear that I hereby renounce all countenance, support, and allegiance to the so-called Confederate States of America." For a proud people left crushed and crippled, the requirement of the Oath above was like pouring acid on an open wound. "I think the exaction of this oath cannot be justified upon any grounds whatever whether as of admonition and warning for the future or as punishment for the past," wrote one South Carolinian. "It is simply an arbitrary and tyrannical exercise of power." But the oath was mandatory.



Congress wanted harsh terms imposed on the South, while Abe Lincoln desired a moderate approach to "reconstruction." His assassination ended any chance of that happening.

Those who refused to take the oath were denied employment, travel, food and even marriage. Preachers could not preach. In Missouri, five Catholic priests were arrested and thrown into a cell "with two burglars and a 'nigger' ravisher" for refusing to swear the oath. Many civilians and ex-soldiers were imprisoned. Some were killed.

There were countless other indignities. Some sadistic White officers encouraged their Black troops to drive home the fact that the South was a conquered land. "Black heels should stand on White necks," sniffed one Yankee officer's wife. Laughing Black soldiers were allowed, even ordered, to knock Whites off sidewalks and into muddy streets. These same troops were also chosen to publicly cut the offending "CS" buttons from the coats and vests of former Confederate soldiers.

With the influx of vindictive occupation troops, both Black and White, with thousands of idle ex-slaves milling about, with a virtual army of Northern carpetbaggers and homegrown scalawags adding their toxic touch, formerly peaceful and well-managed Southern society collapsed overnight.

Ran a typical report:

> We live in almost a "reign of terror." No man can walk the streets at night without danger to his life. The reports of firearms are heard throughout the whole night, and assaults upon peaceable citizens are of such frequent occurrence that they have nearly ceased to be thought of as outrages. … We do not see what good is effected by having our city thronged by drunken men with guns in their hands or pistols in their belts, ready, at the least provocation, and anxious, upon the least pretext, to take the lives of her citizens.

While murder and robbery posed the greatest threats, vice and immorality were ubiquitous as well. "A perfect Saturnalia of debauchery and misrule seems to have set in," said an Alabaman. "Drinking shops are numerous, and the city is full of idle Negroes and White men. The influence of the army of occupation is decidedly unfavorable." Gambling, prostitution, and licentiousness were plagues that soon engulfed many Southern communities, with gaming "hells," "miscegenation halls" and "infernal orgies" running day and night. Public drunkenness, frowned upon and ridiculed in antebellum days, now became too common to note, as thousands of Southerners tried to drown their woes in drink. Not surprisingly, "self-destruction" or suicide often followed closely in alcohol's wake.

Additionally, pathetically, with thousands of orphans created by the war running loose on the land, many became voluntary victims of the great moral disaster. At Fort Smith, Arkan-

sas, an editor was aghast at the "youthful depravity" he saw so rampant all around him. In Memphis, a gang of Jewish and Irish children, ages eight through 12, pilfered, robbed, and terrorized their community.

Another man noticed "mere children" staggering through the streets of another Southern city "in a beastly state of intoxication."

Another invasion taking place in the South was the arrival of thousands of civilians from New England. These educated volunteers were determined to help the African-Americans transition from slavery to freedom. Unfortunately, many of these same men and women also had an abiding hatred of White Southerners.

"Mississippi," said the *Vicksburg Herald*, "needs no more of those self-appointed emissaries who come down here to teach the Negroes their rights, and inflame their minds against their former masters, and against the race who are to employ them, and benefit them."

"The friends of the Negro are determined to fight for the equality of the Black man," another Mississippian explained. "With them the Negro is of first importance. His right to vote, his right to hold office, his right to enter our homes and hearts, his right to marry our daughters and, in fact, his right to do everything … is demanded by the admirers of amelioration, regeneration and miscegenation."

"Now children," began the daily lecture of a Yankee teacher in Kentucky to a class of Black students, "you don't think White people are any better than you because they have straight hair and white faces?"

"No sir."

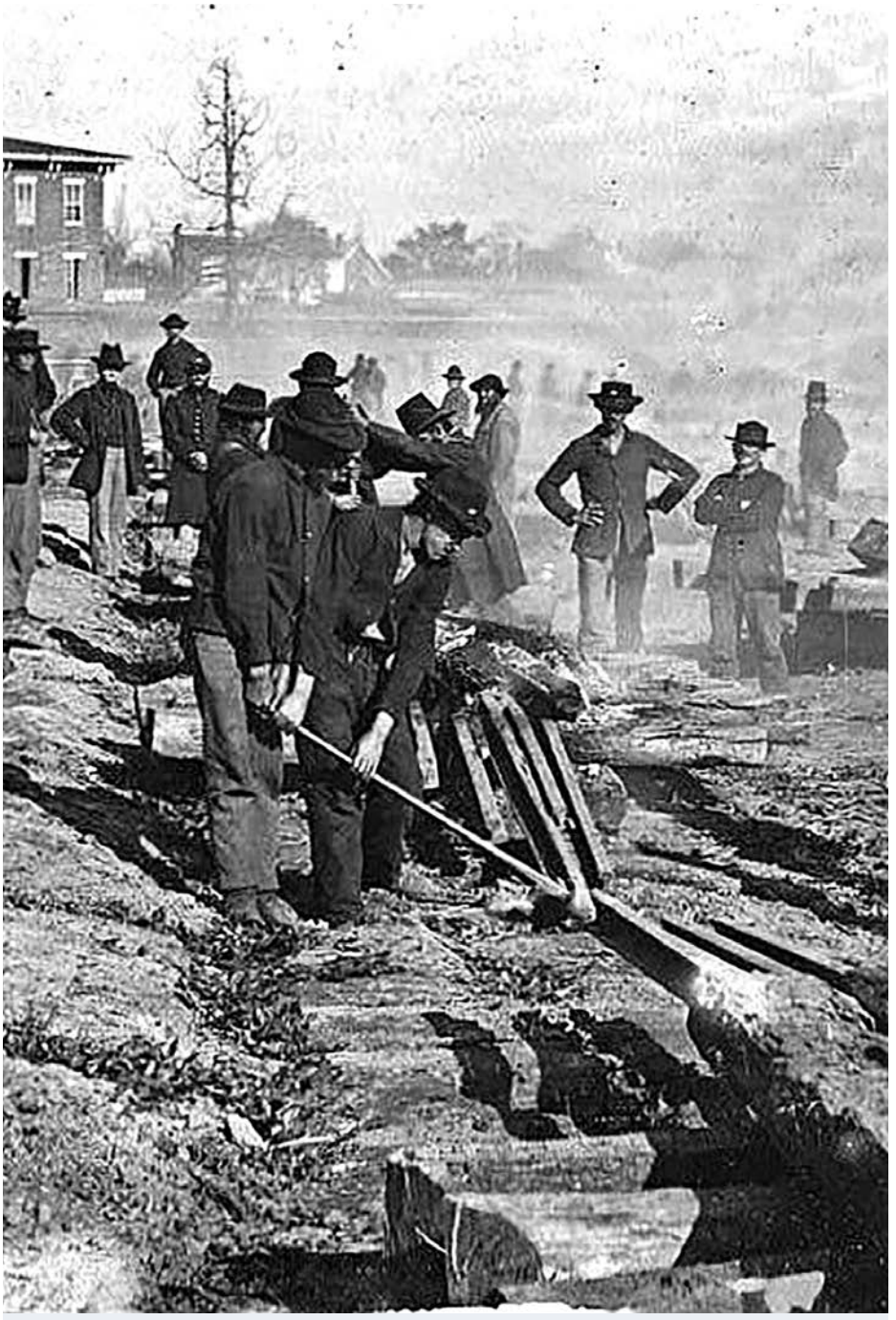
"No, they are no better, but they are different," the instructor continued. "They possess great power. They control this vast country. Now, what makes them different from you?"

"MONEY."

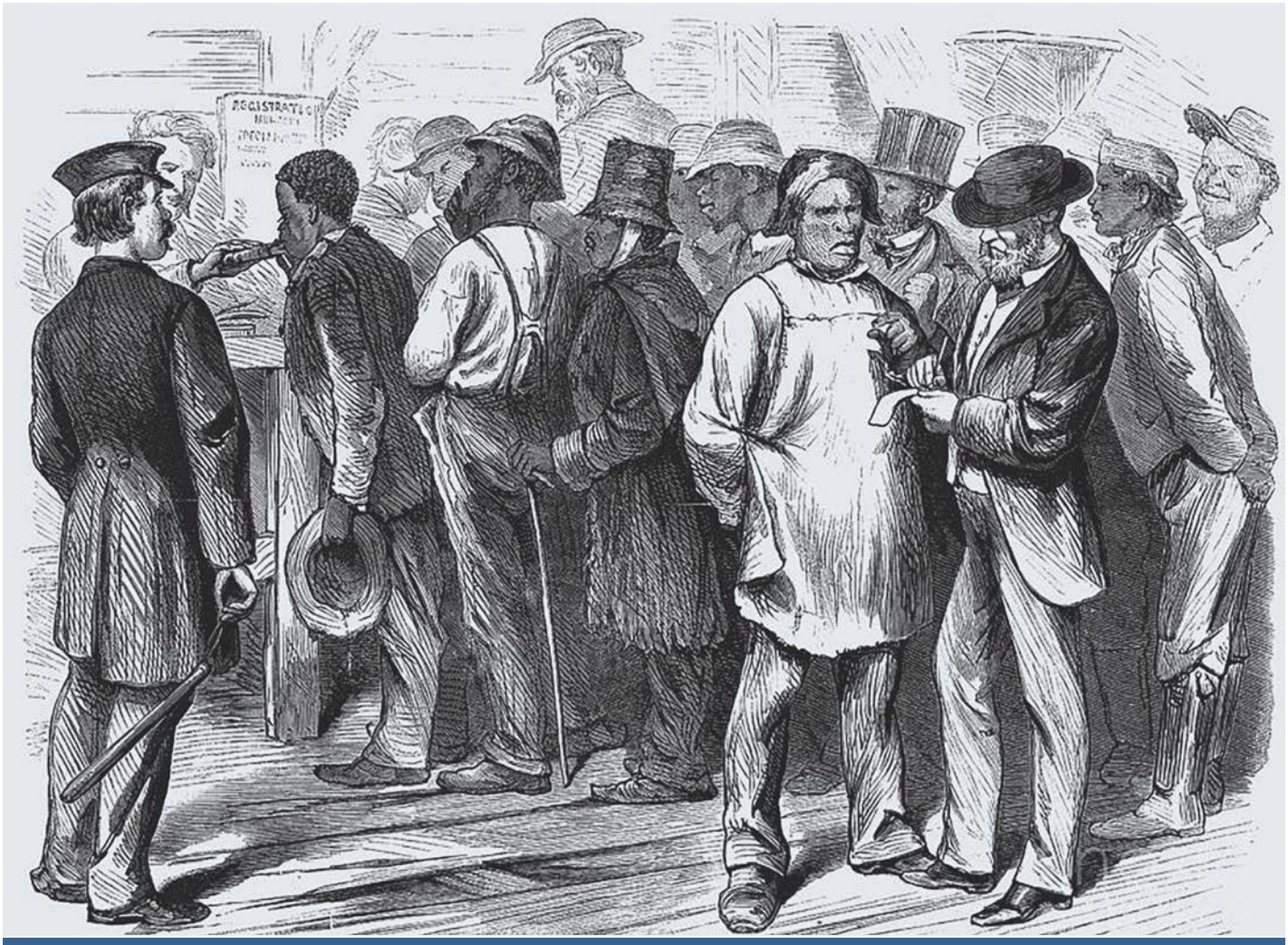
"Yes, but how did they get money?"

"Got it off us. Stole it off we all!"

Wrote one White woman on the



Atlanta and dozens of other Southern cities and towns were reduced to rubble during the war by the troops of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman. After the war was over, the real terror began, as there was no longer any force that could protect Southern civilians from the wrath of those seeking revenge for whatever crimes could be imagined. Black and White Union troops at times ran wild, violating Southern women and executing Southerners who did not show the level of mourning deemed appropriate after the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln. Above, Union troops rip up railroad ties leaving transportation routes crippled, adding to shortages of staples desperately needed by starving Southerners.



Black men register to vote in the first municipal election in Richmond after the end of the war.

newly freed Blacks in her community:

> They have come as they would come to the Promised Land, expecting all their wants to be supplied and to be supported in luxurious idleness. … They seem to believe that they are monarchs of all they survey, and can act at will, without being held responsible for any misdemeanor. … The main complaint of our town people is that these Freedmen are continually going in their private yards, kitchens, dairies and washrooms with perfect impunity, frequently very insulting if even asked, not ordered, to leave the premises, if they do leave, do it sullenly and abusively.

Near Chattanooga, Black troops entered the home of an old man, robbed him, beat him "nearly to death," then raped his wife and daughter. Horribly, across the South similar crimes became common. Amid the anarchy all about them, such sexual assaults struck Whites with their greatest terror. "There seems to be an epidemic of this blackest and most detestable of crimes," observed the *Nashville Press*.

In Richmond, two Black soldiers raped a White girl. … In New Orleans, a Freedman ravished a nine-year-old. … In Salisbury, a White woman was raped by a Black. Scores of reports such as these as well as numerous "attempted" assaults—"it was usually put that way," remarked one woman; "'consummated' nails the victim to the stake"—fueled fear and widened an already wide gulf between Blacks and Whites. But this was only the beginning. The anticipated new year, 1866, plunged the South into a maelstrom of violence.

In Texas, a band of several hundred Black soldiers went on a rampage, raiding, robbing and raping.

"They do not care, the men and women of the North, if we are raped," one terrified girl burst out. "They do not care that we are prisoners of fear, that we fear to take a ramble in the woods alone, fear to go about the farms on necessary duties, fear to sit in our houses alone; fear, if we live in cities, to go alone on the streets."

It was not simply their crimes that were most worrisome to Whites, but what Blacks were planning. So per-

vasive were the reports of Black-on-White attacks that many came to infer a more sinister plan at work—that these were not isolated incidents, but evidence of an insidious and far-reaching plot. "J.C. finds his Negro men all have Enfield rifles," commented Mary Chestnut of South Carolina. "The next move will be on pretense of hunting public arms to disarm all White men. Then we will have the long desired Negro insurrection."

"Why these combinations among Negroes?" asked another frightened Southerner. "Why these midnight assemblages of Negroes … by the hundreds in one assemblage, nearly a thousand in one instance, with renegade White men for advisers?"

An absolute takeover of the South was the goal of freed Blacks, thought one White observer:

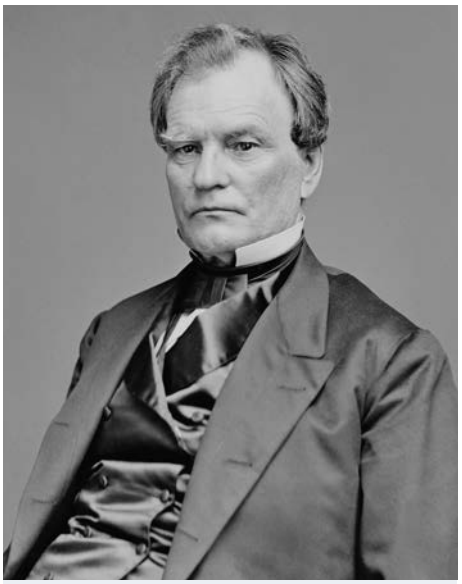
> The way to get it will be to exterminate the Whites, and from their manner and talk and every thing it is believed some such attempt will be made soon—and every thing we see and hear makes us believe it too—and O what a dreadful—dreadful—state we live in, night after night we sit up until almost daylight, watching and listening for every sound and, if a rat or a mouse moves or a dog barks, we are up and at the doors or window in a moment. There is no sleep or rest for us; we start up at every little noise.

Yet in truth, no one, Black or White, was totally prepared for the degree of racial strife that followed the war. No one, that is, except those with an armchair seat from which they could relish the violence in safety. Sen. Benjamin Wade of Ohio, along with many of his peers, had longed for this ultimate race war, privately, if not publicly. "There is no doubt," wrote the fiery abolitionist, "that if by an insurrection they [Blacks] could contrive to slay one-half of their oppressors, the other half would hold them in the highest respect."

Silently, but steadily, with each new Black crime and each new Yankee outrage, the ranks of White opposition grew. At length, wrote John Carroll of Tennessee, "there arose a secret oath-bound organization among the Southern people. They wore masks and traveled in the night time. The insignia was a skull and cross-bones. Of this order I was a loyal member and woe unto the insolent Negro or turbulent White man who incurred its displeasure!"

It was, said another Southerner simply, "the creation of one feeling of terror as a counterpoise to another."

Never entirely united before or even during the war, beset by enemies from without and enemies from within, one year after the war, White Southerners, high and low, were now well down the road to becoming the "solid South." ❖



Sen. Benjamin Wade of Ohio was a Radical Republican and president pro tempore of the Senate. Had Andrew Johnson been impeached, South-hating Wade would have become president.

Thomas Goodrich is a professional writer living in the U.S. and Europe. His biological father was a U.S. Marine in the WWII Pacific Theater and his adoptive father was in the U.S. Air Force in Europe. Find more from Tom in the TBR index found at the back of every November/December TBR issue. See an ad for the new edition of Goodrich's *The Day Dixie Died* at right—now back in print.

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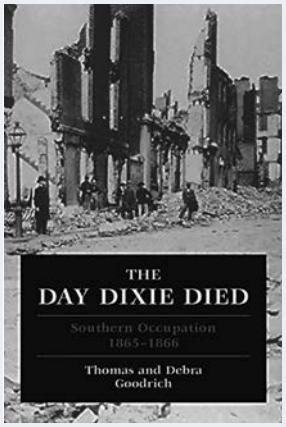
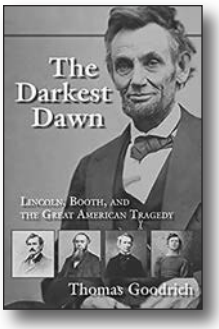
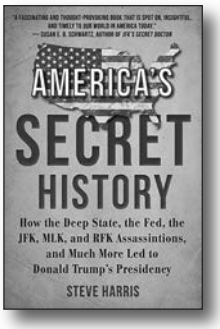


The Day Dixie Died: Southern Occupation, 1865-1866

After four violent years, the moment had finally come: Gen. Robert E. Lee had signed surrender papers. With that stroke of the pen, the riven nation was reunited and a bloody chapter was closed. Once more, men from the North and the South would join as one and forge ahead into a bright and prosperous future. Unfortunately, there is another chapter to the book above, a chapter never told. That chapter reads like a terrible scar on U.S. history and one rarely discussed. In the weeks that followed the surrender, as the Northern victors occupied the ravaged South, a beaten and helpless people were subjected to crimes and outrage without number—murder, rape, starvation, disease, theft, beatings, humiliations and indignities. All became the daily reality of "peace." In the words of the people themselves, *The Day Dixie Died: Southern Occupation, 1865-1866* by Thomas Goodrich describes this dark episode in American history. What the book reveals is nothing less than an ugly and shameful stain on our history. It was a truly terrible time that resonates to this very day. Hardback, 320 pages, #273, $27 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5.




AMERICA'S
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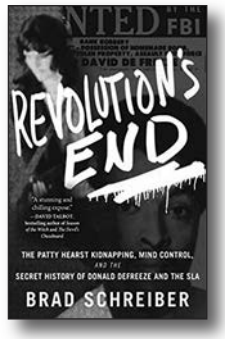
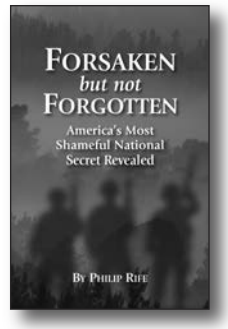
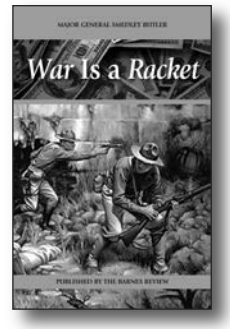
How the Deep State, the Fed, the JFK, MLK, and RFK Assassintions, and Much More Led to Donald Trump's Presidency
STEVE HARRIS


REVOLUTION'S END
THE PATTY HEARST KIDNAPPING, MIND CONTROL, AND THE SECRET HISTORY OF DONALD DEFREEZE AND THE SLA
BRAD SCHREIBER




Uncensored American History

The Darkest Dawn: Lincoln, Booth & the Great American Tragedy

Many books have discussed the killing of Lincoln, but few have shown us the aftermath of the assassination: the public panic, the news that other members of the cabinet had been targeted, the massive manhunt for Booth, the arrest of the conspirators and a populace begging for revenge—all while war was still raging in some parts of the country. This story has never been told with the immediacy and intimacy of *The Darkest Dawn*. Author Tom Goodrich brings to this narrative the gripping accounts of eyewitnesses to it all, from the moment of the assassination in Ford's Theater—seen through the eyes of attendees—right up through the manhunt, the executions of the conspirators and beyond. The manuscript is filled with ultimate detail—told by those who were there—and is as fresh as today's news Softcover, 376 pages, #842, *$22.*

America's Secret History

By Steve Harris. The author presents an undistorted picture of the history of the United States. Never in one volume have so many unknown facts that disprove America's mainstream history books been brought together in a cohesive historical context, all based on verifiable information. Utilizing the little-known 1953 Reece Committee revelations of the House of Representatives, the Carnegie, Rockefeller, Guggenheim and Ford foundations have systematically controlled education and the high-level appointees to the U.S. State Department for the last century with the full knowledge and approval of the United States government. Here's conclusive proof that there has been one attempted *coup d'etat*, and three successful but peaceful coups in America's history. The author also reveals that 26 people own the same wealth as the poorest 50% of the world. *America's Secret History* shows how the Deep State, the Fed and world governments caused this to happen. *America's Secret History* reveals the truth behind the stories they don't want you to know, weaving all together to explain how we find ourselves in Donald Trump's America. Hardback, 216 pages, #862, *$26.*

Epstein: Dead Men Tell No Tales

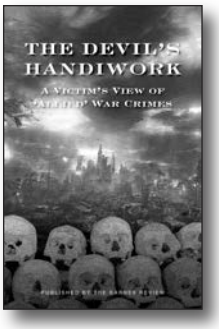
This is—for the first time—the full and unedited story behind the sick life and mysterious death of Jeffrey Epstein that is being called one of the most significant scandals in American history. He was the billionaire financier and close confidant of presidents, prime ministers, movie stars and British royalty; the mysterious self-made man who rose from blue-collar Brooklyn to the heights of luxury. But while he was flying around the world on his private jet and hosting lavish parties at his private island in the Caribbean, he was also secretly masterminding an international child sex ring—one that may have involved the richest and most influential men in the world. The conspiracy of corruption was an open secret for decades. And then, it all came crashing down. After his arrest on sex-trafficking charges, it seemed Epstein's darkest secrets would finally see the light. But hopes for true justice were shattered when he was found dead in his cell in New York. The verdict: suicide. The timing: convenient. Now, Dylan Howard, Melissa Cronin and James Robertson deliver new revelations, uncovering how Epstein abused hundreds of underage girls at his mansions … all while entertaining the world's most powerful men—including politicians, princes and even U.S. presidents. And there is a shocking spy and blackmail story at the heart of the scandal. Today Epstein's accomplice sits in prison awaiting trial. What secrets might she reveal about the Mossad? Softcover, 232 pages, #859, *$23.*

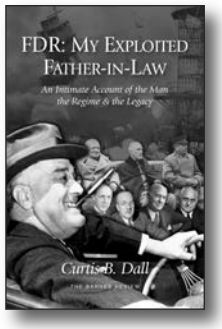
Revolution's End: The Patty Hearst Kidnapping, Mind Control and the Secret History of Donald DeFreeze and the SLA

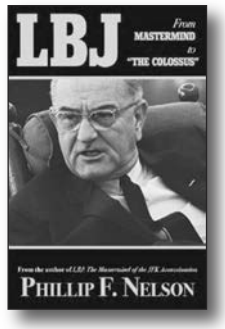
Forty years after the Patty Hearst "trial of the century," the true story of the events, including the beginning of police militarization in America. *Revolution's End* fully explains the most famous kidnapping in U.S. history, detailing Patty Hearst's relationship with Donald DeFreeze, head of the Symbionese Liberation Army. Not only did the heiress have a physical relationship with DeFreeze while he was imprisoned; she didn't know he was an informant and a victim of prison behavior modification. Neither Hearst nor the White radicals who followed DeFreeze realized that he was molded by a CIA officer and allowed to escape, thanks to collusion with the California Department of Corrections. DeFreeze's secret mission: infiltrate and discredit Bay Area anti-war radicals and the Black Panther Party. *Revolution's End* finally elucidates the complex relationship of Hearst and DeFreeze and proves that one of the largest shootouts in U.S. history was as a warning to radical American Marxists and leftist revolutionaries. Hardback, 260 pages, #871, *$25.*

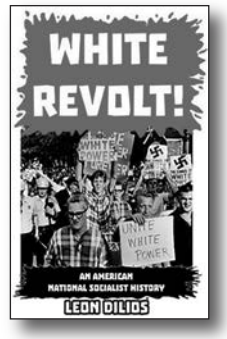
Forsaken But Not Forgotten: America's Most Shameful National Secret Revealed

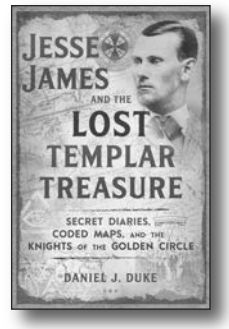
Between the Russian civil war, WWI, WWII, the Korean War, Vietnam and the Cold War, as many as 30,000 U.S. servicemen and civilians were knowingly abandoned by our leaders. Philip Rife presents the government's rationale for abandoning so many of America's military men behind enemy lines. You can decide for yourself whether these were the right actions. Rife felt an obligation to tell this story for the abandoned Americans, their parents, brothers, sisters, wives, children and other concerned Americans. It's a story every American should know. Softcover, 89 pages, #812, *$15.*

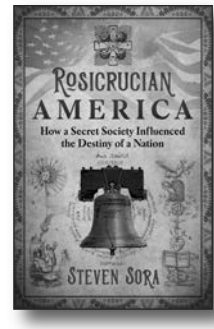












War Is a Racket

By Gen. Smedley Butler. This anti-war speech by the two-time Congressional Medal of Honor recipient exposes the massive war profits that benefit the few at the expense of the many. Throughout his distinguished career in the Marines, Butler demonstrated that true patriotism does not mean blind allegiance to bad government policies. Instead, true patriotism requires that you review every decision made by the higher ups. Sections include: War is a Racket; Who Makes the Profits?; Who Pays the Bills?; How to Smash this Racket; and To Hell with War! Softcover booklet, 40 pages, #589, *$5.*

The Devil's Handiwork: A Victim's View of "Allied" War Crimes

A fantastic 275-page compilation—dozens of chapters—on little-known war crimes. Many of the events covered in this book are censored in mainstream history books. Covers the Civil War, Boer War, WWI, WWII, post-WWII crimes of the communists, Operation Keelhaul, Dresden, the Stuttgart atrocity, U.S. crimes in Central America, more. Written by Maj. Herbert L. Brown. Loaded with photos. Edited by John Tiffany. Softcover, 275 pages, #529, *$25.*

FDR: My Exploited Father-in-Law

The author, Curtis B. Dall, was FDR's son-in-law and had an office in the White House. Thus, he had an insider's view of who came to see FDR and Eleanor. Dall was also a Wall Street insider and knew their tactics. The book is loaded with personal anecdotes of the people Dall met. This included FDR, Eleanor, Sara Delano, Bernard Baruch, Hopkins, Morgenthau Jr., Harry Dexter White, Warburgs, Astors, Rothschilds, Lehmans and more. In the end he portrays FDR as a man who began his career as a ladder-climber and ended up the most exploited president in U.S. history. Softcover, 288 pages, #696, *$25.*

LBJ: From Mastermind to "The Colossus"

Phillip F. Nelson's book tells the history of Lyndon Johnson after assuming the presidency upon the assassination of John F. Kennedy—a murder the author says Johnson orchestrated. Nelson examines Johnson's plan to redirect U.S. foreign policy to insert the U.S. into the civil war in Vietnam and his "Great Society." He also presents evidence to show that the Israeli attack on the USS *Liberty* in 1967 was approved by Johnson. Hardback, 640 pages, #710, *$25.*

White Revolt! An American National Socialist History

By Leon Dilios. Here is the true story of National Socialism in the U.S. presented through the personal experiences of its members. Beginning in the 1960s, the author was an eyewitness to George Lincoln Rockwell's mass rally in Chicago and "White Power March." Following Rockwell's assassination, Frank Collin stepped in. Over the next 10 years, NSPA activism made headlines and generated a landmark free speech Supreme Court ruling still studied today. Their success in that case was celebrated with a rally, where police battalions, Marxist mobs and Brown Shirts had a tense confrontation. Told through National Socialist eyes. Softcover, 312 pages, #826, *$20.*

Jesse James & the Lost Templar Treasure Secret Diaries, Coded Maps & the Knights of the Golden Circle

Here is an amazing investigation into the lost treasures of Jesse James and the Knights of the Golden Circle and their connections to the Templars, Rosicrucians and the Founding Fathers. Explains how Jesse used sacred geometry and esoteric symbols to hide the treasures he was entrusted with and encode his maps. Provides instructions for using the encoding template employed by Jesse and the Freemasons to hide and recover treasure. Shows how the encoding template ties in with Oak Island and Victorio Peak and can be traced to a 16th-century book containing a secret map of the New World and the "Hooked X." Daniel J. Duke—the great-great-grandson of Jesse—reveals hidden treasures—and how you might be able to find treasure yourself! Softcover, 160 pages, #868, *$17.*

Rosicrucian America: How a Secret Society Influenced the Destiny of a Nation

Rosicrucian America is a provocative book that gives you another side of American history plus an in-depth history of Rosicrucianism, its key members and their roles in the formation and settling of America. The book explores Sir Francis Bacon and Dr. John Dee's influence on England's colonization of North America as well as the Rosicrucian influence on the Founding Fathers. It also explains how Bacon was the author of many anonymous Rosicrucian texts and how he envisioned America as the "New Atlantis" and reveals the connections of the Order of the Rosy Cross to the Knights of the Golden Circle and to the Georgia Guidestones. From Avalon in Newfoundland to New England to Pennsylvania and Virginia, Sora shows how the Rosicrucian impact is felt throughout North America. He details Bacon's authorship of the Rosicrucian texts of the 1600s, his connections with Sir Walter Raleigh, and the origins of Rosicrucianism. Softcover, 294 pages, #870, *$20.*

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Straight from the Mouths of Slaves

Life in Africa was pretty rough, and few missed it . . .

By Edward J. Mike, Ph.D.

Slavery has become America's obsession. In the court of law, only firsthand information is admissible. In the court of public opinion, however, anyone's assertions become gospel if they are repeated over and over. This article provides a sampling of firsthand accounts that contrast the lives of the slaves when in primitive Africa with their experiences in America. This firsthand testimony and the current narrative have little in common.

Arthur and Ruth Fisher were Christian missionaries. They were among the first people with a written language to live in primitive Africa and they provide information in the book *Tales of the African Frontier*. There were more deficits than can be enumerated here but, for example, the African inhabitants were always malnourished and frequently on the verge of starvation. Here is what the Fishers saw:

* * *

"One afternoon, when I was sitting in the semidarkness of a hut talking to a local chief, I saw some creatures crawling about in the shadows searching for stray bits of food. … I saw that they were the chief's wives. The women seemed incapable of any thoughts except food and competition for their husband's favors.

"Starving natives crawled out of their huts to beg a stranger for a mouthful of food and died while crawling. Young girls were wandering about, offering to sell themselves for a handful of grain.

"Shelter was primitive and left them prey to wild animals.

"I never saw such a country for leopards as Toro. The natives kept great fires going around their villages all night long to keep them away, but the leopards would still come in. They'd tear their way through the roofs of the huts to get at the people inside. When the natives went out to hunt them … [they] hunted with spears and I'd go along with my gun. … I got quite handy at shooting leopards.

"In addition to being the prey of leopards, they were prey to each other. They were continuously attacking each other.

"What good does it do to sew up a spear wound in a man's chest if the next week he's going out to raid another village and get a fresh one?

"For a man to lag behind the others, even for a few seconds, means certain death. Not a sound is heard but the twang of a small bow and the almost inaudible whizz of a poisoned arrow. A slight puncture in the arm, throat or chest is followed almost inevitably by death. Another favorite trick of the Kikuyu is to plant poisoned skewers in the path, set at an angle so they will pierce the stomach of anyone advancing through the underbrush.

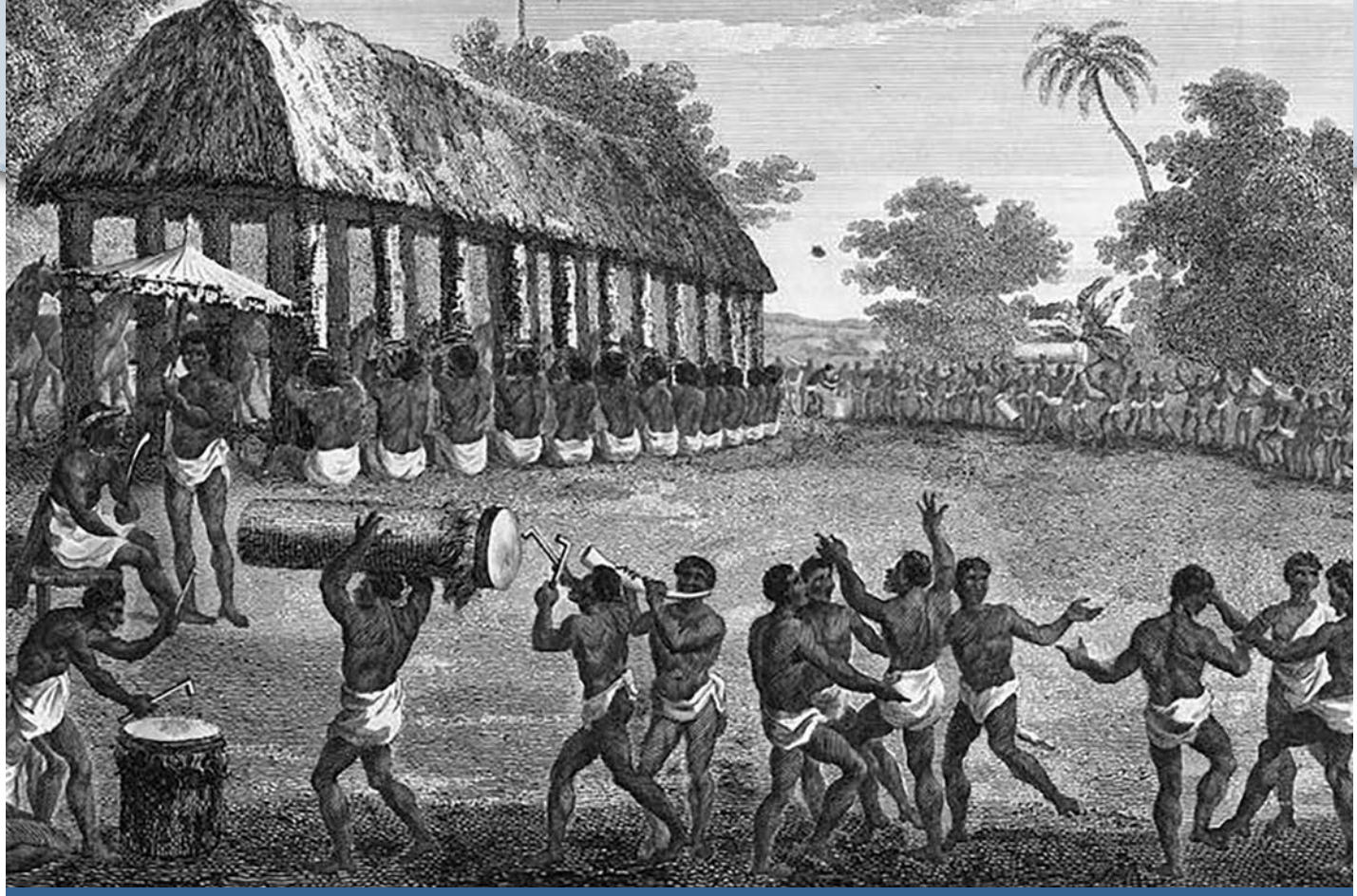
They lacked any sense of Christian morality.

"The natives had no idea of sin. They couldn't understand why we thought it was wrong for a man to beat his wife to death or for a strong community to conquer their neighbors and sell them to the Arab slavers. Suppose a man's cattle and even his family are menaced by a lion. You say, I am a civilized, educated man so I will give this savage a gun to shoot the lion and protect himself. This is not enough. If the man is still a savage, he will promptly use the gun to shoot his neighbors and seize their property."

* * *

We now know what the majority of American slaves themselves thought about their slavery. There are at least 3,500 autobiographical accounts of their experiences. As can be seen, they had secure living quarters, copious quality food, quality clothing, contemporary health care and recreation. They were introduced to Christianity and often attended their masters' church. In fact, the majority preferred slavery to emancipation.

Charles Davenport. "My granny told me about a slave uprisin' what



Slaves are prepared for sacrifice, an annual custom of the Dahomey kingdom of West Africa, 1793.

took place when I was a little boy. None o' de marster's 'niggers' would have nothin' to do with it. A 'nigger' tried to get 'em to kill dey White people and take dey land. But what us want to kill Old Marster and take de land when dey was de best friends us had?"

Tom Windham. "Before the war my White folks was good to us. I had a better time than I got now. My father and mother was sold away from me, but old mistress couldn't rest without 'em and went and got 'em back. They stayed right here till they died. Us folks was treated well.

John Cameron. "My old Marster was the bes' man in de worl'. I jus' wish I could tell, an' make it plain, jus' how good him an' old Mistis was. … Us was 'lowed to sing, play de fiddles, an' have a good time. Us had plenty t' eat and warm clo'es an' shoes. … How us could swing, an' step-'bout by dat old fiddle music always a-goin' on. … Ol' Marster knowed how to comfort you in trouble."

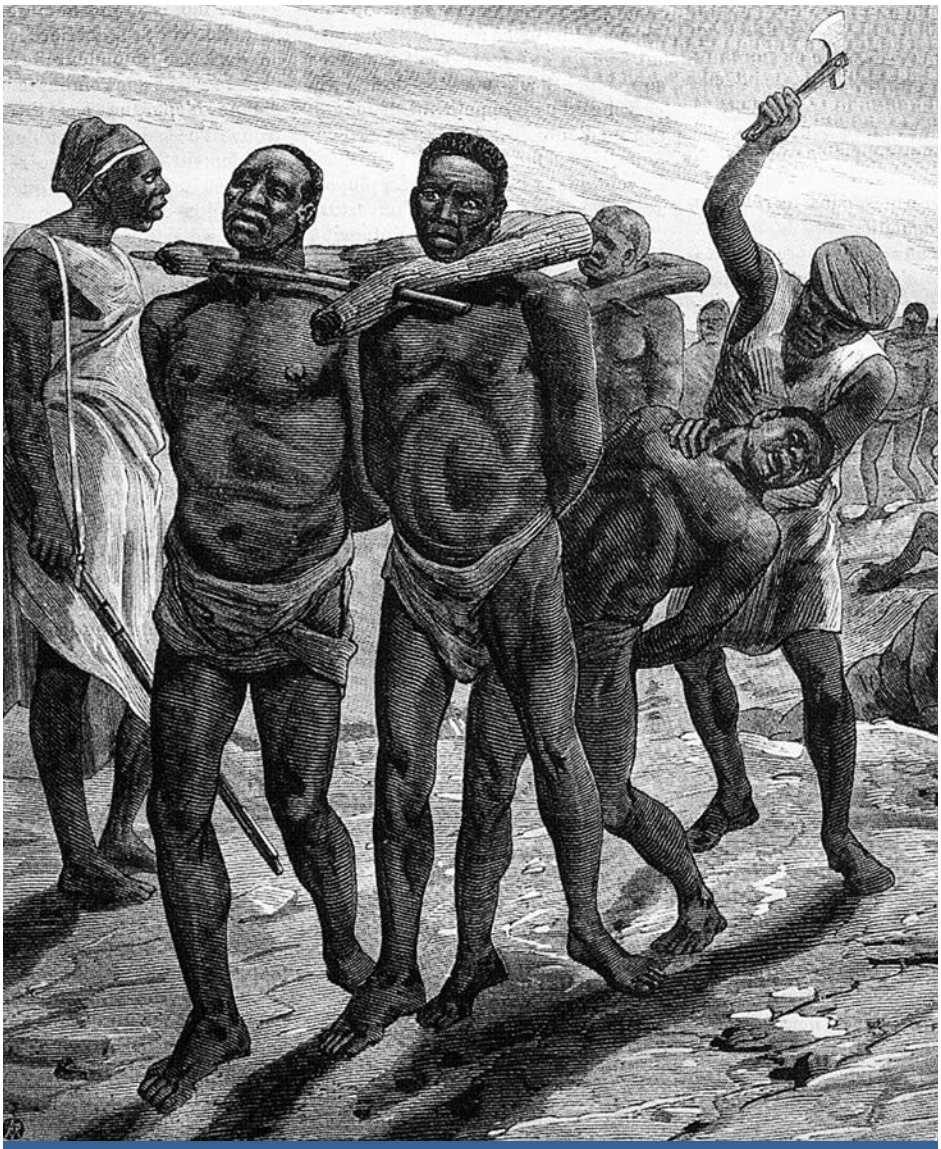
Dock Wilborn. "Slaveowners, as a rule, arranged for their Negroes to have all needed pleasure and enjoyment, and in the late summer after cultivation of the crops was complete it was the custom for a number of them to give a large barbeque for their combined groups of slaves, at which huge quantities of beef and pork were served and the carefree hours given over to dancing and general merry-making."

Charlie Davenport. "I growed up in de quarters. De houses was clean an' snug. Us was better fed den dan I is now, an' warmer, too. Us had blankets an' quilts filled wid home raised wool an' I jus' loved layin' in de big fat feather bed a-hearin' de rain patter on de roof. … On Sundays us always had meat pie or fish or fresh game an' roasted 'taters an' coffee. On Chris'mus de marster 'ud give us chicken an' barrels o' apples an' oranges."

Henry Walker. "Old mistress had four girls and her baby Ed was one day older than I was. … White folks raised me up to play with Ed till I thought I was White. They taught me to do right and I ain't forgot it. … Colonel Williams and Ed are both dead. They did give me a lot of fine clothes when I went to see them as long as they lived. I oughter never left my good old home and White folks. They was show always mighty good to me.

"No, the slaves didn't leave Colonel Williams. He left them. He brought me and Ed and we went back and moved to the old Williams farm on Arkansas River close to Little Rock. Then he sent for my folks. They come in wagons. … I stayed at his house till he said, 'Henry, you are grown; you better look out for yourself now'."

Isaac Stier. "Da slaves was well treated when dey got sick. My Marster had a standin' doctor what he paid by the year. He sho' was a gent'man an' a powerful good doctor. Dey was a hospital building near de quarters an' a good old granny woman to nuss de sick. … Right now, I loves my marster an' his wife in de grave. Day raised me



Brutal Black African slavers bring their brethren to market.

an' showed me kindness all dey lives."

Mary Anderson. "When Marster or Missus walked in the grove the little Negroes would follow along with them like a gang of kiddies. Some of the slave children wanted to stay with them at the Great House all the time. They knew no better, of course, and seemed to love Marster and Missus as much as they did their own mother and father … and the way the children loved and trusted them was a beautiful sight to see."

* * *

Of course, society will never achieve perfection. There was abuse and severe abuse at times. It was almost universally the overseers who abused the slaves, virtually never the owners. These are two accounts:

David Blout. 'De next mornin' de marster gets de doctor, and de doctor say dat de boy has got pneumonia. He tells 'em to take off the boy's shirt and grease him with some tar, turpentine and kerosene, and when dey starts to take de shirt off dey finds dat it am stuck. Dey had to grease de shirt to get it off 'cause de blood where de overseer beat him had stuck de shirt tight to de skin.

"De marster was in de room and he asked de boy how come it, and de boy told him. De marster sorta turns white and he says, to me, 'Will you go and ask de overseer to stop here a minute, please?' When de overseer comes up de steps he asks sorta sassy-like, 'What you want?' De marster says, 'Pack your things and get off'en my place as fast as you can, you pesky varmit.' De overseer sasses de marster some more, and den I sees de marster fairly lose his temper for de first time. He don't say a word, but he walks over, grabs de overseer by de shoulder, sets his boot right hard 'gainst de seat of his pants and sends him, all drawed up, out in de yard on his face."

Henry Cheatam. "After Massa was kilt, Old Miss had a 'nigger' overseer and dat was de meanest devil dat ever lived on de Lord's green earth. I promise myself when I growed up dat I was a-goin' to kill dat 'nigger' if it was the last thing I ever done. Lots of times I'se see him beat my mammy. … Mistis allow such treatment only 'cause a heap of times she didn't know nothin' about it, and de slaves better not tell her, 'cause dat overseer whip 'em if he finds out dat dey gone and told."

* * *

While slavery is still legal in 94 countries, including the Philippines, it is dehumanizing. But the American slaves benefited immeasurably when brought to America. One can only speculate why these facts have been ignored in such deceptive and discredited texts as that of Howard Zinn's *A People's History of the United States*, and the recent 1619 Project.

These facts are expanded in my book: *Salvaging Civilization: Uniting America with Christian Values* (www.restoringourvalues.com) The book confronts the lies that are ruining our nation and stealing our civilized way of life. I recommend another fact-filled book: *Sustainable*: *The War on Free Enterprise*, *Private Property*, *and Individuals*, by Tom DeWeese. We provide solutions.

If this has whetted your appetite for yet more facts about slavery, you can find such autobiographical accounts in volumes of each of the slave states, from Applewood Books (www.awb.com). Some provide more specific information than others. There

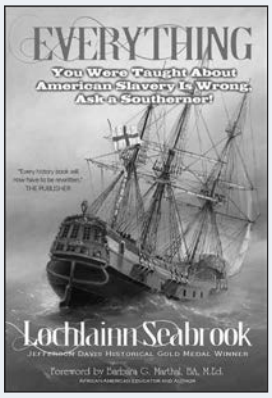
are abundant additional data from the Library of Congress (www.loc.gov) and from various books that report factual information.

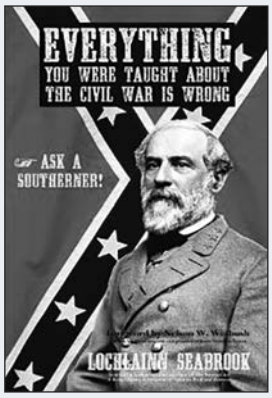
On July 4, 1776, 56 men signed the Declaration of Independence, stating, "We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our Sacred Honor." For that declaration, some lost their lives. Almost all lost their fortunes. But none wavered. They all preserved their sacred honor. It was they who made slavery a problem, declaring: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal."

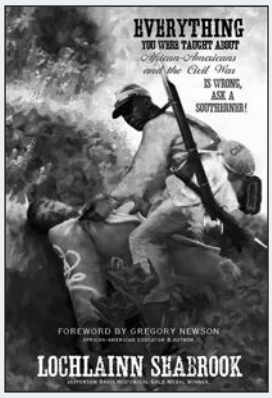
This counter-culture attempt to degrade and divide America mischaracterizes Black history and disenfranchises Black Americans. It brands them as powerless victims, holding them back from recognizing their inherently equal, human power to take responsibility for themselves. Some clearly have overcome this handicap and embrace this free enterprise society, thus encouraging everyone to pursue the American dream. Some are billionaires. Martin Luther King, Jr. surely did not sell his race short.

Rather than reparations, Blacks deserve a psychologically level playing field. You don't find "racism" on the football field or the basketball court. There, everyone relies on each other's contribution to win as a united team. We can unite as Americans, but not until Americans see beyond this outdated and deliberately divisive racism nonsense, call it out, and unite around the values that made this country the envy of all the races of the world—an America in which we all are capable of pursuing happiness. ❖

Dr. Edward Mike, a trained clinical psychologist, spent four years studying languages and philosophy, and was chosen to live at the North American College in Rome and study at Pontificia Università Gregoriana. He is the author of *Salvaging Civilization: Uniting America With Christian Values*. The book (softcover, 209 pages, ***$20*** plus $4 S&H inside the U.S.) is available from American Free Press, 117 La Grange Avenue, La Plata, MD 20646. Call AFP 1-888-699-6397 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Order at www.AmericanFreePress.net.







Everything You Were Taught About American Slavery Is Wrong, Ask a Southerner!

This important 1,000-page work by award-winning Southern historian Lochlainn Seabrook decimates the deceitful view of slavery annually churned out by Yankee mythologists. Lavishly illustrated with over 500 intriguing images, a helpful "world slavery time line" and a detailed index of significant historical figures, Seabrook lays out the truth about American slavery that will shock you. Contains 3,500 endnotes and a 2,000-book bibliography. The foreword is by Black American educator Barbara G. Marthal. Softcover, 1,020 pages, #749, *$35*.

Everything You Were Taught About the Civil War is Wrong, Ask a Southerner!

Lochlainn Seabrook sets the record straight on hundreds of commonly misrepresented topics about the Civil War in this easy-to-read, well-documented reference book. Learn the truth about the causes of the war, secession, slavery, abolition, the Confederacy, the Union, Jefferson Davis, Abraham Lincoln, Reconstruction and more. The foreword is by African-American educator Nelson W. Winbush, a grandson of the Confederacy's only Black chaplain. Includes over 1,000 endnotes, a 700-book bibliography and is indexed. Softcover, illustrated, 266 pages, #729, *$20*.

Everything You Were Taught About African-Americans and the Civil War Is Wrong, Ask a Southerner!

The American Civil War was not fought over slavery. Genuine slavery was never practiced in the South. Jefferson Davis planned on abolishing slavery nearly a year before the Union did. Lincoln intended the Emancipation Proclamation to be temporary. A thousand other little-known facts are presented by award-winning historian Col. Lochlainn Seabrook, who divides his book into three sections: "African-Americans Before Lincoln's War," "African-Americans During Lincoln's War," and "African-Americans After Lincoln's War." Includes information on indigenous African slavery, White American slavery and the birth of Black American slavery in the North to Black Confederates, Black KKK members and the birth of the abolition movement in the South. Also hundreds of rare illustrations and photos, eyewitness accounts, endnotes, index and a huge bibliography. Foreword by Black educator Gregory Newson. Softcover, 475 pages, #900, *$25*.

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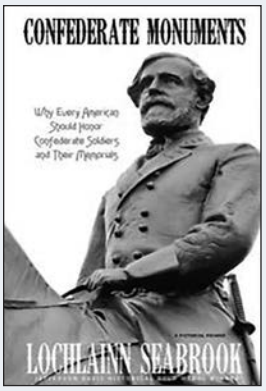
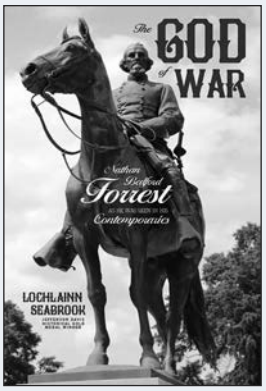
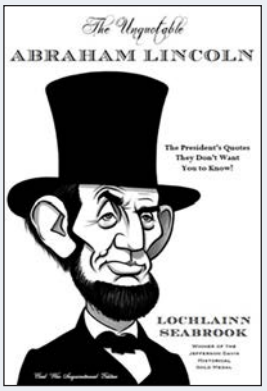
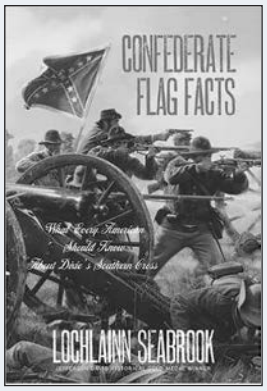

CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS
Why Every American Should Honor Confederate Soldiers and Their Memorials
LOCHLAINN SEABROOK







Books on Abe Lincoln's War

Confederate Monuments: Why Every American Should Honor Confederate Soldiers and Their Memorials

Why is the Left targeting Confederate monuments for removal and destruction? Its sinister efforts to eradicate American history do more than just offend the living. They are an insult to the honor and memory of one of the most courageous and patriotic American servicemen the world has ever known: the Confederate soldier. Throughout this densely illustrated work, the award-winning author sprinkles scores of additional Confederate images from the Victorian era, along with dozens of poems, quotes and genuine inscriptions from Confederate statues, all of which add further educational value to this powerful primer. Softcover, 432 pages, illustrated, #807, *$22.*

A Rebel Born: A Defense of Nathan Forrest

Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest was an ingenious Confederate officer who won all but one of the battles he led; a philanthropist who gave generously to family, friends and charities; and a humanitarian who not only spared the lives of numerous Yankees on the battlefield, but who freed his slaves years before Lincoln issued his proclamation. But, according to most authors, Forrest was a violent redneck, a racist, a slave trader, a philanderer, an illiterate hillbilly, the founder of the KKK and "the butcher of Fort Pillow." None of this is true. In this positive appraisal, the author corrects the falsehoods and shows that the negative image of Forrest derives solely from slanderous myths created 150 years ago by the anti-South propaganda machine. 2,000 footnotes, hundreds of pictures, Forrest's military engagements, an 800-book bibliography, a detailed index and more. Softcover, 822 pages, #776, *$35.*

The God of War: Nathan Bedford Forrest as Seen by His Contemporaries

In this book by Lochlainn Seabrook, you will discover the authentic Nathan Bedford Forrest in the words of those who actually knew him: Confederate soldiers, Union soldiers, military educators, foreigners, writers, politicians, neighbors, even children—all without the bigoted intrusions of politically correct editorializing, South-hating mythology, and absurd left-wing lies. Find out for yourself why Forrest was idolized around the world during the Victorian period, why he is classed with celebrated military commanders like Michel Ney and Joachim Murat, why he is more popular today than ever before, why new Forrest monuments are going up, and why he should be admired by people of all races. Softcover, 358 pages, illustrated, #811, *$20.*

The Unquotable Abraham Lincoln: Quotes They Don't Want You to Know!

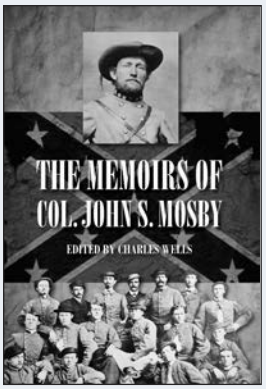
After reading this eye-opening book by Col. Lochlainn Seabrook, you'll know that the real Lincoln has been carefully concealed from us by his worshippers, some of whom are simply uninformed, while others will stop at nothing to keep you from learning the facts about Lincoln and his unconstitutional and unjustifiable war. In this handy book, Seabrook examines the politically incorrect statements they don't want you to know. Included here, among 230 footnoted entries, are Lincoln's controversial, even un-American, views on his presidency, the government, the U.S. Constitution, states' rights, the Union, his war on the South, abolition, slavery, colonization, African-Americans, Mexicans, "mulattos," the Confederacy, the Southern people, his Emancipation Proclamation, Jesus, the Bible, Christianity and more. Softcover, 150 pages, #778, *$13.*

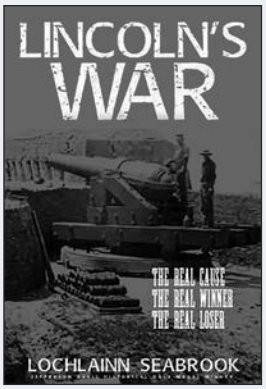
Confederate Flag Facts: What Every American Should Know About Dixie's Southern Cross

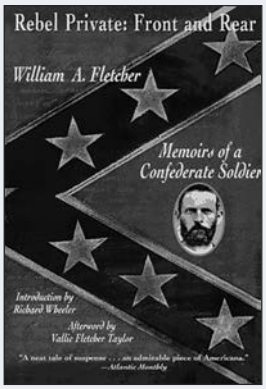
Is the Confederate battle flag truly a symbol of "hatred, racism and slavery," as liberals maintain? Or is it a symbol of Christian brotherhood and freedom? Says the author, it's a sacred emblem of Southern heritage, history and honor—one which every Southerner should be rightfully proud of. Award-winning historian Lochlainn Seabrook corrects the falsehoods about the South's most famous ensign: the Starry Cross. In the process, he provides the true history of the Confederate States of America. Softcover, 356 pages, #730, *$22.*

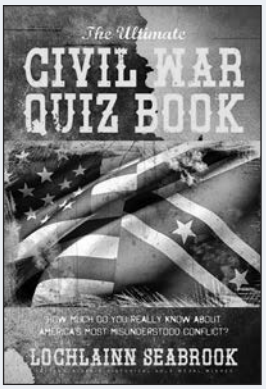
The Memoirs of Col. John Singleton Mosby

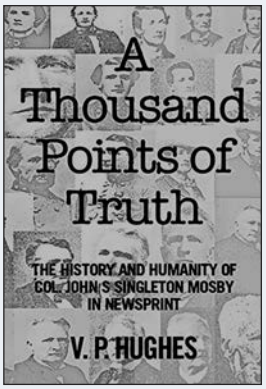
These are the uncensored memoirs of John Singleton Mosby, the legendary Confederate cavalry leader who bedeviled the Union army for four years. With only a few thousand men, Mosby's ability to strike fast and then melt away before an effective pursuit could be organized earned him the nickname "the Gray Ghost." With daring feats like capturing a Yankee general out of his bed within his own headquarters, Mosby made his name synonymous with guerrilla warfare. Though universally admired by Southerners, he outraged many of his admirers after the war when he endorsed Grant for president. After an appointment as consul to Hong Kong and a 16-year career with the Southern Pacific Railroad, he came to D.C. as an assistant attorney in the Department of Justice. Loyal to the end to his commander J.E.B. Stuart, Mosby also answered accusations that Stuart's mistakes cost Lee the battle of Gettysburg. But Mosby was more than just a cavalry genius, he was also a brilliant writer. Softcover, 262 pages, #659, *$25.*











Lincoln Was a Liberal, Jeff Davis Was a Conservative: The Missing Key to Understanding the American Civil War

In this fascinating one-of-a-kind book, award-winning Civil War scholar and unreconstructed Southern historian Col. Lochlainn Seabrook explains that, in the 1860s, the platforms of the two main political parties were the reverse of what they are today. At the time, big-government advocate Lincoln and the Republican Party were liberals, while small-government proponent Davis and the Democratic Party were conservatives. This simple fact transforms the American Civil War from what pro-North writers disingenuously assert was a battle over abolition and slavery, to what it really was: a massive and bloody contest between Northern liberalism and Southern conservatism! The author provides over 600 notes and hundreds of contemporary eyewitness statements to further establish what was well known up until the early 20th century, but which since then has been suppressed by liberals and forgotten by conservatives. Profusely illustrated with hundreds of 19th-century photographs and campaign posters, Seabrook's book covers the entire history of America's two-party system, as well as all 58 of our quadrennial elections and all 45 of our presidents, from Washington to Trump. Softcover, 246 pages, #840, *$19*.

Lincoln's War: The Real Cause, the Real Winner, the Real Loser

Read the most important "Civil War" book in decades and learn the truth about the war. Learn from Col. Lochlainn Seabrook the authentic facts about Civil War-era Republicans and Democrats, the true origins of the war, and who really won and lost. Who believes, for example, that millions of men, women, and children (on both sides) risked their lives to destroy or save slavery? Who accepts the idea that Lincoln was justified in killing hundreds of thousands of people and bankrupting the U.S. to "preserve the Union"? This book is packed with once-suppressed testimonies. Softcover, 347 pages, #757, *$21*.

Rebel Private—Front & Rear: Memoirs of a Confederate Soldier

William A. Fletcher's recollections of life as a Confederate soldier are vivid, and his ability to command the imagination and give the reader a real you-are-there experience is impressive. *Rebel Private* sheds a light on the everyday concerns of a "rebel" soldier, from the plight of the wounded to taking food from women and children in Union territory and scavenging from the dying to taking a human life. *Rebel Private* also contains exciting stories about being captured and then escaping from a prison train. Softcover, 128 pages, #769, *$15*.

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A Thousand Points of Truth: The History and Humanity of Col. John Singleton Mosby in Newsprint

During his life, Col. John Singleton Mosby was the subject of thousands of newspaper articles covering his exploits in the Civil War, his postwar career and his death. Yet, even after death, the public thirsted for tales of his exploits. The author, V.P. Hughes, had long been interested in the career of Mosby but never considered writing a book until she saw the great Southerner defamed by Bernard McMahon. McMahon said that both Mosby and Patton were better off forgotten because "Mosby, like Patton," would have "gone into retirement hungering for the old limelight, beyond doubt indiscreetly sounding off on any subject anytime, anyplace. In time he would have become a boring parody of himself—a decrepit, bitter, pitiful figure, unwittingly debasing the legend." These comments riled Ms. Hughes, who took it upon herself to get to know Mosby better than any other researcher by reading every newspaper article on Mosby written over the span of 150 years. Here are the author's findings. Softcover, 790 pages, illustrated, #756, *$35*.

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SCOUTS OF THE HIGH PLAINS: EYES & EARS OF THE ARMY

By Thomas Goodrich

The Little Bighorn, the Rosebud, the Washita, the Fetterman Massacre, Slim Buttes, Palo Duro Canyon, Warbonnet Pass. … As long and bloody as the fight on the High Plains proved to be for the US government during the mid-1800s, the Indian war would have been far more difficult and deadly if not for a handful of men who acted as the army's eyes and ears. Many were the times that young, rash officers would have led their men into devastating traps if not for the wisdom and words of their trusted scouts. Their ability seemed uncanny.

Reminisced one soldier:

> Nothing escaped their vision. The dropping of a stick or breaking of a twig, the turning of the growing grass all brought knowledge to them, and they could tell who or what had done it. A single horse or Indian could not cross the trail but that they discovered it, and could tell how long since they had passed. Their methods of hunting game were perfect and we were never out of meat. Herbs, roots, berries, bark of trees and everything that was edible they knew. They could minister to the sick, dress wounds—in fact in all my experience I never saw any obstacle they could not overcome.

"No Indian knew the country more thoroughly than did ["Medicine Bill"] Comstock," wrote Lt. Col. George Custer. "He was perfectly familiar with every divide, water-course, and strip of timber for hundreds of miles in either direction. He knew the dress and peculiarities of every Indian tribe, and spoke the languages of many of them. Perfect in horsemanship, fearless in manner,. as modest and unassuming as he was brave."

Frank Grouard was born in the Society Islands to a White missionary and a Polynesian woman. He eventually made it to the American West, where he became a stage driver, express rider and highly valued Army scout.

"Comstock had a wonderful ability at trailing a party of Indians or a single warrior," another officer recalled. "He could easily read all the 'signs' left by them for the information of other Indians, could interpret the meaning of one, two, or three columns of smoke used in telegraphing between different parties, and, after a party had passed could tell with remarkable accuracy, by examining the trail, how many were in the party."

What was said of Comstock could have easily been applied to many scouts. Though he was illiterate, Frank Grouard could "read" the wilderness like a book. Remembered one witness:

> He had orders to follow the "back trail" of two Indians we had seen early in the evening, lead where it would. This he did through the entire night in the face of a storm that was constantly rendering the pony tracks of the two savages less distinct. … Over rugged bluffs and narrow valleys, through gloomy defiles and down breakneck declivities, plunged the indomitable Frank; now down on his hands and knees … scrutinizing the faint footprints, then, losing the trail for an instant, darting to and fro until it was found, and again following it up with the keenness of a hound.

"These men prefer to ride at night rather than during the day," noted a *Harper's Weekly* reporter after viewing several scouts on courier call. "The Indians, they say, are not usually on watch at night and, if they are, they have just as good a chance of seeing the Indians as the Indians have of seeing them."

Many scouts selected for their dangerous duty the ungainly but surefooted mule. Unlike the large Army, or "American," horse, which needed

Medicine Bill Comstock (left) is shown alerting fellow mounted scout Edmund Guerrier (center) and two couriers (far right) in this *Harper's Weekly* sketch of the 1867 Hancock Expedition.

constant forage and care, the resilient jackass could travel long distances on little more than sage and stagnant water. Additionally, the pasture-bred Army horse was notorious for its fear of Indians, and many a soldier died because a "green" mount dashed terror-stricken toward the hostiles rather than away. On the other hand, some felt their animals' nervousness to be an asset. Explained scout Billy Dixon:

> A horse could be safely depended upon to give warning of the near approach of an Indian. I have had my horse run to and fro on his picket rope, manifesting the greatest alarm, apparently without cause, as I could see nothing. I never failed, however, to find later that an Indian had been close by.

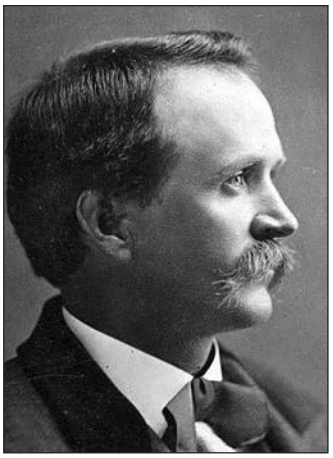
Like her husband, Libbie Custer was intrigued by scouts and the mystery that seemed to surround their pasts. "Most of them," she said "had some strange history in the states that had been the cause of their seeking the wild life on the frontier."

Such was the case with Moses "California Joe" Milner, "Lonesome Charley" Reynolds, John "Texas Jack" Omohundro and many others. Debt woes, run-ins with the law, marital mismatches and other personal problems may explain why most scouts found their way to the vastness of the High Plains wilderness and never left.

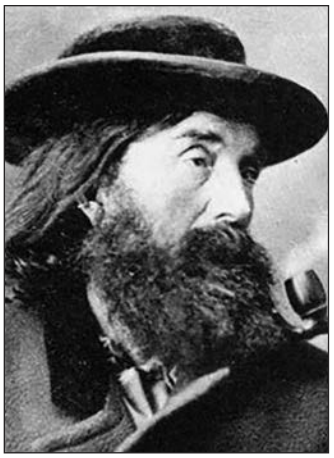
> By the way, I forgot to tell you about our guide—the most striking object in camp. Lithe, active, sinewy, daring rider, dead shot with pistol and rifle, long locks, fine features and mustache, buckskin leggins, red shirt, broad-brim hat, two pistols in belt, rifle in hand—he is a picture.

So wrote a visitor from Fort Kearny, Nebraska. The sketch was that of James Butler Hickok. As with this witness and thousands more to come, once seen no one ever forgot "Wild Bill." Wherever he went following the Civil War, in which he served as spy and scout, Hickok's reputation as a plainsman and prolific man-killer preceded him. A St. Louis reporter caught up with the famous scout in 1867:

> He stands six feet-one-inch in his moccasins, and is as handsome a specimen of a man as could be found. We were prepared, on hearing of his presence in the camp, to see a person who would prove a coarse, illiterate, quarrelsome, obtrusive, obstinate, bully; in fact, one of those ruffians to be found South and West, who delight in shedding blood. We confess to being agreeably disappointed when, on being introduced to him, we looked on a person who was the very reverse of all we had imagined. … A fine handsome face, free from any blemish, a light mustache, a thin pointed nose, bluish-grey eyes with a calm, quiet, benignant look, yet seemingly possessing some mysterious latent

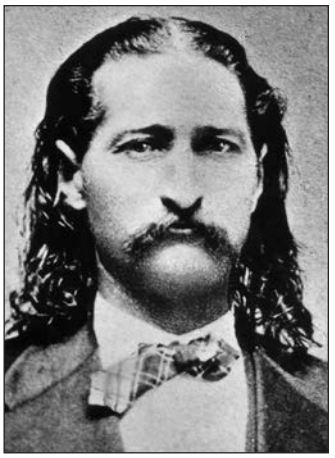


CHARLEY REYNOLDS



JOE MILNER

JACK OMOHUNDRO



JAMES HICKOK

> power, a magnificent forehead, hair parted from the center of the forehead and hanging down behind the ears in long, wavy, silk curls. He is brave, there can be no doubt; that fact is impressed on you at once before he utters a syllable.

One of the officers Hickok scouted for was George Custer. From their relationship on the Plains arose a friendship that would last for the rest of their lives. Himself the object of a curious public and railroad excursionists eager to shake his hand, the lieutenant colonel occasionally cajoled his famous scout to help greet the throngs.

"Bill's face was confused at the words of praise with which [my husband] introduced him," remembered Libbie Custer, "and his fearless eyes were cast down in chagrin at the torture of being gazed at by the crowd. He went through the enforced introduction for [my husband's] sake, but it was a relief when the engine whistle sounded."

Of all scouts, however, one achieved more lasting fame than any other. There were better shots, better riders, better trackers, and perhaps better talkers, but none so richly captured the imagination of the public or so romantically embodied the spirit of the West as William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody. Like his longtime friend, Hickok, Cody was handsome, dashing and dramatic. And like his friend, once seen he was never forgotten. "His dark, exceedingly expressive and handsome eyes seemed to blaze with martial ardor," noted one awed witness. [See TBR, January/February 2020 for a feature article about William "Buffalo Bill" Cody.—Ed.]

In 1866, with the aid of his old Civil War friend, Hickok, the 20-year-old Cody simply left his wife in Leavenworth and landed his first scouting job. Adapting to the wilderness as few others had, it was not long before Wild Bill's protegé had made a name for himself—not only for hunting buffalo, for which he earned his sobriquet, but as a bold scout.

In 1868, Gen. Phil Sheridan at Fort Hays was frantic to warn the other Kansas posts that the Kiowa and Comanche were on the warpath. Several couriers already had died in the attempt. "Cody, learning of the strait I was in, manfully came to the rescue," said Sheridan.

Over the next two days, Cody was almost continually in the saddle. With little rest, on an open prairie swarming with hostile Indians, Cody covered 350 miles riding from fort to fort. His job now complete, and with his scalp still attached, Cody got his much-deserved sleep. The young scout also was guaranteed a full-time position with the U.S. Army.

Although scouts were civilians and not paid to actually fight, Cody seemed drawn to danger, and he never allowed a battle or skirmish to pass unless he was a full participant. Of the 16 or so engagements he fought in, the scout's bravery was quickly evident, so much so that he eventually earned a Congressional Medal of Honor. Not surprisingly, Cody's bravery and scouting ability quickly made him a favorite of the U.S. Army. Cody, said one admiring officer, was the "paragon" scout.

As a result of their perilous profession, many scouts—Cody included—lived each day as if it were their last. Although there were rare exceptions, most plainsmen drank, gambled and womanized at every opportunity. In fact, whenever scouts stopped long enough to rest and chat they were always the center of attention, not only for hair-raising accounts of their exploits, but because of their good-natured humor and wit.

One day a young traveler strolled into the Fort Laramie, Wyoming sutler's store in which scout Nick Janis was the featured attraction:

> In the breast pocket of my vest I carried a small Smith & Wesson 22-caliber pistol. … As my vest happened to be open, the butt of the pistol was exposed. Nick saw it and asked, "What's that?" I took the little revolver out and showed it to him. The minute he got it in his hands he just roared with laughter, and exclaimed, "Oh, look at the play toy!" Then he broke open the gun, and taking out the cylinder looked through the barrel, chuckling as he did so. Finally, handing it back to me, he said, "Boy, if you shoot me with dat and I find out, I

put you acrost my knee and spank the hell outen you!"

Although editors and their readers might assume that Cody, Hickok and the other scouts spent all of their time in drunken revelry and saloon shootouts, by far most of a scout's existence was passed alone in the snow or rain or under a broiling sun, following a fading trail that often led to an early grave. While a scout's pay was good, it was a paltry sum considering the risks involved. And, yet, after once tasting the life of perfect freedom and adventure, few men ever left the profession for good. Explained scout Billy Dixon:

> Drinking in the pure fresh air of the Plains, we rolled from our blankets every morning, clear-headed and ready for any enterprise. Just to feel one's self living in that country was a joy. We heard nothing and cared nothing about politics; it made little difference to us who was president of the United States. We worked hard, had enough money for our common needs and were happy.

Whether it was a shy "Lonesome Charley" or a loquacious "California Joe," the scouts' lives remained shrouded in romance and mystery. Even Custer, an officer who knew the plainsmen better perhaps than any, did not pretend to know them deeply: "Who they are, whence they come or whither they go, their names even … are all questions which none but themselves can answer." ❖

The above is drawn from Goodrich's book *Scalp Dance: Indian Warfare on the High Plains, 1865-1879*. It's available from The Barnes Review Bookstore for ***$22*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge.

Thomas Goodrich is a professional writer living in the U.S. and Europe. His biological father was a U.S. Marine in the WWII Pacific Theater and his adoptive father was in the U.S. Air Force in Europe. TBR sells many of Goodrich's books. See the ad at right or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

The History of the American West

The Stories of Our Pioneers: Their Heroic Deeds & Devoted Lives

By Augustus Lynch Mason, John Clark Ridpath and Trumbull White. Here is an absolutely amazing book, first written in 1904 by three American educator-historians, chronicling the heroic deeds and lives of the intrepid and courageous fathers and mothers of America. This beautiful reproduction has more than 100 B&W illustrations gracing its impressive pages. Every single chapter and story in this 694-page book is filled with fact and excitement like you'll never see in the dry, politically correct histories published in our modern era. Here is America's history as viewed by the people of the early 1900s who were unafraid to celebrate our real heroes and revile the dastardly villains of the early days of our nation, at least a few of which we are sure you have never heard of. Softcover, 694 pages, #761, ***$40***.

Black Flag: Guerrilla Warfare on the Western Border, 1861-1865—A Riveting Account of a Bloody Chapter in Civil War History

By Thomas Goodrich. From 1861 to 1865, the region along the Missouri-Kansas border was the scene of unbelievable death and destruction. Thousands died, millions of dollars of property was lost, entire populations were violently uprooted. It was here also that some of the greatest atrocities in American history occurred. Yet in the great national tragedy of the Civil War, this savage warfare seems a minor episode. Drawing from a wide array of contemporary documents—including diaries, letters, and firsthand newspaper accounts—the author presents a hair-raising report of life in this merciless guerrilla war. Bushwhackers and Jayhawkers, soldiers and civilians, scouts, spies, runaway slaves, the generals and the guerrillas all step forward to tell of their terrifying ordeals. Softcover 192 pages, #817, ***$20***.

Indian Fighter: The Life of Gen. George A. Custer

By Frederick Whittaker. Although Union Brevet Gen. Custer is mostly known for his "last stand" at the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876 (he was a colonel again by then), this dashing military commander was in reality one of America's finest generals. His career started with the Union Army during the Civil War, and ended after numerous highly successful campaigns in the Plains Wars against the Indians, where he was given the title of America's "best Indian fighter." This dramatic biography, first produced in the year of his death, draws upon family and other original sources and takes the reader on a swashbuckling ride through some of the greatest engagements of the Civil War (Bull Run, Gettysburg, and the surrender of General Robert E. Lee, amongst others) in which Custer played an important part, through to the many battles, shocking atrocities and wars against the Indians, which ended in Custer's death at age 36. Softcover, 684 pages, #795, ***$30***.

Scalp Dance: Indian Warfare on the High Plains, 1865-1879

By Thomas Goodrich. Some of the most savage war in world history was waged on the American Plains from 1865 to 1879. As settlers moved west after the Civil War, they found powerful Indian tribes barring the way. When the U.S. Army intervened, a bloody and prolonged conflict ensued. From the Sand Creek Massacre in 1864 through Custer's Last Stand in 1876 to the final defeat of the Sioux and Cheyenne in 1878, *Scalp Dance* reveals the bitter clashes between two cultures—one bent on conquest, the other on survival. Drawing from diary accounts, letters and memoirs, a spell-binding tale of life and death has been crafted. It also discusses the brutality with which the Indians treated their enemies—glossed over in today's history books.Softcover, #210, 340 pages, ***$22***.

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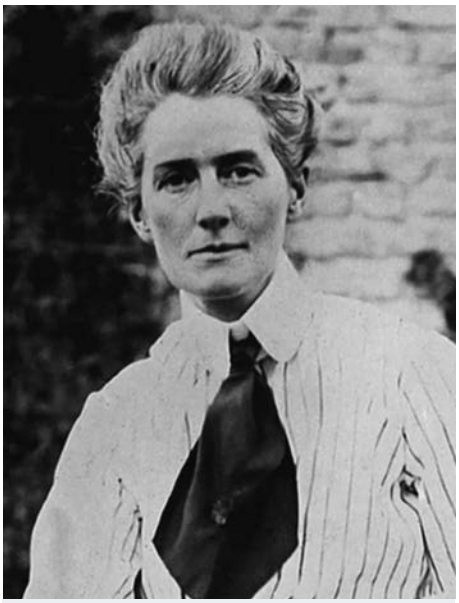
Execution of Female Spy a Propaganda Boon for WWI's Western Allies

Nurse Edith Cavell was not the first woman spy nor the last to be caught & killed for espionage

By Marc Roland

"The evil that men do lives after them. The good is oft interred with their bones."[1] Shakespeare's observation applies no less to women. A case in point was Edith Cavell, the Allies' counterpart to Mata Hari, the more infamous Dutch *femme fatale* executed two years later by a French Army firing squad during WWI.

Born on December 4, 1865, in Swardeston, a village near the city of Norwich, about 100 miles northeast of London, Edith Cavell grew up to become one of the early 20th century's leading and most innovative medical practitioners. Her professional reputation eventually came to the attention of Dr. Antoine Depage, the Belgian royal surgeon, founder and president of the Belgian Red Cross, one of the founders and the first secretary of the International Surgical Society. His newly established *L'École Belge d'Infirmières Diplômées* (also known as the Berkendael Medical Institute), in Brussels was the preeminent educational facility of its kind, comprising three hospitals, 24 nursing schools and 13 kindergartens.



Nurse Edith Cavell has been declared a martyr by most politically correct historians.

In 1907, Dr. Depage invited Cavell to serve as matron, with the freedom and authority to implement her own administrative style. Under her guidance, the institute flourished.

When World War I broke out, she was visiting her widowed mother in Norfolk. But instead of remaining in England, where Edith's supreme nursing and organizational skills would have proved invaluable, she returned at once to Brussels, where she found her clinic and nursing schools requisitioned by the Red Cross. Dr. Depage insisted she be allowed to retain her position as matron and, together, they worked day and night, tending to growing numbers of wounded soldiers from both sides. The Imperial German Army's seizure of Belgium during August 1914 did not slow down Cavell's nursing activities, but gave them a dangerous twist. She began clandestinely treating wounded British and French soldiers, then had them conveyed via an underground network of Allied agents back to their own lines, where, after sufficient convalescence, they resumed their duties at the front. She later admitted to enabling more than 200 Allied combatants to escape from occupied Belgium, returning them safely to their units on the battlefield. In a BBC Radio 4 program of September 2015, Dame Stella Rimington, former director of M15, said it was more likely to have been 900 men she repatriated to the Allies.[2]

"But it ran deeper," explain Jim Mcgregor and Gerry Docherty in their meticulously researched World War I

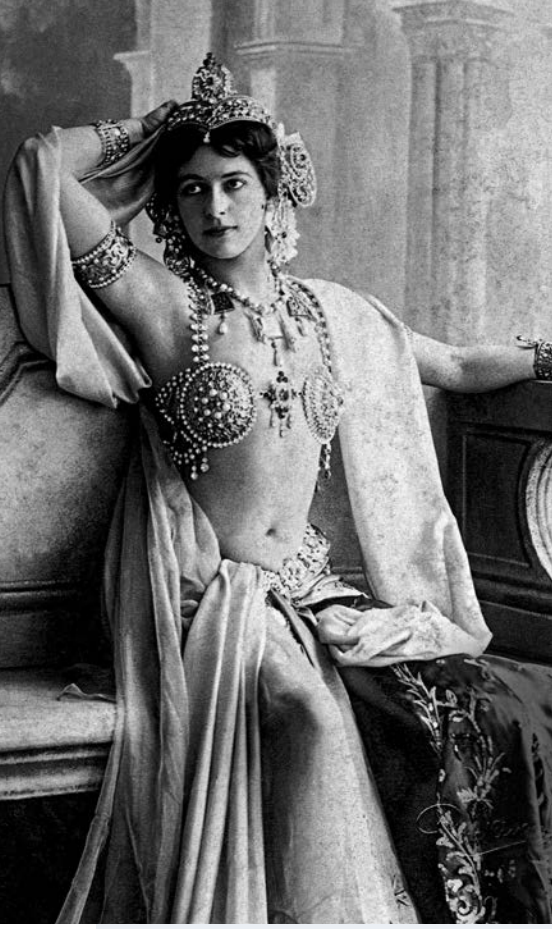
Illustrations like this one of "The Murder of Edith Cavell" circulated by the millions in postcards, placards, billboards, magazines and newspapers across the Western world from late 1915 to 1918.

history, *Prolonging the Agony: How The Anglo-American Establishment Deliberately Extended WWI by Three-and-a-Half Years*.

"In addition to work on behalf of displaced soldiers, this was a clandestine organization, which was spying on German troops." One of Cavell's closest compatriots, Louise Thuliez, not only ferried soldiers across occupied Belgium, "but actively sought out military intelligence about a supply dump at Cambrai, in German-occupied territory, in northeast France." After the war, Thuliez stated that Cavell "was closely connected to Britain's intelligence services through "Henry Barton, a British agent in France." Edith was, in fact, "the prime link on the Brussels hub of the [soldier-smuggling] network, whose '*grand chef*,' literally, the 'big chief,' was 'Dr. [Tellemache] Bull, War Office'," identified on the BBC 4 program "as a British Secret Service operator, who ran a number of networks in Belgium … Bull's direct involvement means that Edith's activities were part of an ongoing War Office and Secret Service clandestine operation. … She worked for the intelligence services."[3]

British author and broadcaster Nicholas Rankin cites the published statement of historian M.R.D. Foot, a World War II British intelligence officer, regarding Cavell's covert role in the Secret Intelligence Service: "Rimington said she had unearthed documents in Belgian military archives that confirmed an intelligence gathering aspect to Cavell's network. The BBC Radio 4 program that presented Rimington's quote noted Cavell's use of secret codes, her fellow network operatives' successful transmission of intelligence."[4] Mcgregor and Docherty reveal that "Edith Cavell had been spying and sent her messages in tiny, microwriting sewn into the clothes of the repatriated soldiers she helped. This evidence clearly indicated that Cavell was operating inside a Belgian spy ring."[5]

She was eventually arrested on August 3, 1915 and charged with "conveying troops to the enemy," an accusation she unhesitatingly acknowledged by signing a statement to that effect on the day before her trial. "While the First Geneva Convention ordinarily guaranteed protection of medical personnel, that protection was forfeit if used as cover for any belligerent action. This forfeiture is expressed in Article 7 of the 1906 version of the Convention, which was



Margaretha Zelle (stage name Mata Hari) is probably the most famous and interesting female spy in world history. After divorcing Dutch Army Capt. Rudolf MacLeod, Zelle moved to Paris and became an extremely popular exotic dancer under the persona of a Javanese princess. Her last dance show was in 1915, but, by then, she was carrying on erotic relationships with high-ranking military officers, politicians and other influential people. She was approached by the French and the Germans to spy for them, but provided more gossip than valuable military intel to both sides. The French, looking for a scapegoat for military defeats, mutinies and political unrest, convicted Mata Hari of espionage and had her executed by firing squad. French media-propaganda outlets blamed her for all the ills of France, even as she insisted until the end that she never betrayed her adopted nation.

the version in force at the time, and justified prosecution on the basis of German law."[6] Baron von der Lancken, the German civil governor of occupied Belgium, stated that Cavell should be pardoned in view of her complete honesty and because she had helped save so many lives, German as well as Allied. In spite of his appeal for clemency, Cavell was executed by order of a German military court on October 12, 1915.[7]

Germany's Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Dr. Alfred Zimmermann (not to be confused with Arthur Zimmermann, the better known German secretary for foreign affairs) made a statement to the press on behalf of the government in Berlin:

> It was a pity that Miss Cavell had to be executed, but it was necessary. She was judged justly. It is undoubtedly a terrible thing that the woman has been executed. But consider what would happen to a state, particularly in war, if it left crimes aimed at the safety of its armies to go unpunished because they were committed by women. From the perspective of the German government, had it released Cavell, there might have been a surge in the number of women participating in acts against Germany, because they knew they would not be severely punished. We took the view that it was up to the responsible men to follow their legal duty to Germany and ignore the world's condemnation.
>
> "No war court in the world could have given any other verdict, for it was not concerned with a single emotional need of one person, but a well thought-out plot, with many far-reaching ramifications, which for nine months succeeded in doing valuable service to our enemies to the great detriment of our armies. Our laws did not make distinctions between sexes; the only exception to this being that, according to legal customs, women in a delicate condition (i.e., "pregnant") should not be executed. The German government also believed that all of the convicted people [around 30] were thoroughly aware of the nature of their acts. The court paid particular attention to this point, releasing several persons because there was doubt as to whether the accused knew that their actions were punishable. The condemned, in contrast, knew full well what they were doing, and the punishment for committing their crimes because numerous public proclamations had pointed out the fact that aiding enemy armies was punishable with death.[8]

Mcgregor and Docherty recount how, "the night before Cavell's execution, she told The Rev. H. Stirling-Gahan, the Anglican chaplain of Christ Church Brussels, who had been allowed to see her and to give her Holy Communion, 'I am thankful to have had these 10 weeks of quiet to get ready. Now I have had them and have been kindly treated here. I expected my sentence and I believe it was just'."[9]

Cavell was neither the first nor last woman to die in World War I after having been found guilty of espionage. The previous March and May 1915, accused spies Marguerite Schmidt and Ottillie Voss had been dragged before French army firing squads. Two years later, on October 15, 1917, they executed Mata Hari (her stage name; born Margaretha Geertruida MacLeod, née Zelle) for accepting money from enemy soldiers, although Paris prosecutors were unable to determine the specific nature of the sensitive information she allegedly divulged.

In truth, the exotic dancer's trial, execution and post mortem demonization had little if anything to do with alleged undercover work for the Germans, but was seriously concerned with ulterior circumstances then confronting the entire nation. According to reporter Alex Arbuckle:

> France had been badly shaken by the Great Mutinies of the French army in the spring of 1917 following the failure of the Nivelle Offensive, together with a huge strike wave, and at the time many believed that

> France might simply collapse as a result of war exhaustion. In this context, having one German spy on whom everything that went wrong with the war so far could be blamed was most convenient for the French government, making Zelle (aka Mata Hari) the perfect scapegoat, which explains why the case against her received maximum publicity in the French press, and led to her importance in the war being greatly exaggerated.[10]

Canadian historian Wesley Wark told *The Toronto Star* in a 2014 interview that Zelle was never an important spy, but had been made a scapegoat for French military failures, with which she had nothing to do: "They needed a scapegoat, and she was a notable target for scapegoating."[11]

Another historian, Britain's Julie Wheelwright, added that Zelle "really did not pass on anything that you couldn't find in the local newspapers in Spain."[12] Biographer Mauro Macedonio tells how "her defense counsel, veteran international lawyer Édouard Clunet, faced impossible odds. He was denied permission either to cross-examine the prosecution's witnesses or to examine his own witnesses directly."[13] His foredoomed client's execution was used by Allied propagandists to convince the French people and the outside world that all military reversals France suffered until the moment of her apprehension were attributable to this one woman. Now that she had been shot, victory was once again assured.

Cavell's death was likewise made to serve public relations purposes. When she was arrested, British prospects for success on the Western Front had sunk to a low ebb. As American historian John Mosier abundantly documents, Anglo-French forces were beaten to a standstill, enlistment of fresh cannon fodder had fallen off to almost nothing, and civilian morale was in decline.[14] Popular enthusiasm for the Allied cause generated by the SS *Lusitania*'s false-flag sinking the previous May 7th had subsided.

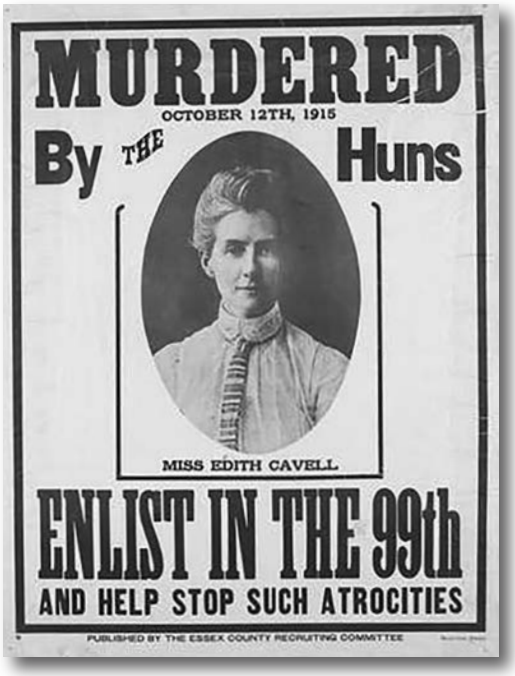
The American Journal of Nursing perpetuated a fictional account of Cavell's execution, in which the heroine supposedly collapsed because she refused to be blindfolded while facing her firing squad, and so was finished off at close quarters in cold blood by a merciless German officer. Broadly publicized lies such as this contributed significantly to the climate of baseless revenge stoked throughout the United States at the cost of 117,000 American World War I dead on the Western Front.

"It was such perfect timing," write Macgregor and Docherty, "for the flow of volunteers to Kitchener's rallying call was fast drying up. [See TBR May/June 2020—Ed.] They continue:

> Edith's sacrifice smoothed the path to conscription in 1916. Once dead, Cavell presented the British propaganda machine with the perfect *cause célèbre*; the patriot saint, a matron dressed in martyr's robes, transformed in death into a rallying call against the evil Hun. Propaganda posters spawned myths, but their value for recruitment, for justification of war, and for the agitation of the American public was priceless. The Bishop of London pronounced that "the blood of this brave woman will be the seed of armed men."
>
> Sadly, her example of selflessness was transformed into a rallying call for enlistment. Her life's purpose had been to save others, but her image was rebranded and distorted to send tens of thousands to their graves on the Western Front. A recent estimate claims that 40,000 more men, or somewhere between two and three infantry divisions, were formed on the strength of the Cavell propaganda.[15]

Helen Judson, writing for *The American Journal of Nursing*, told how Cavell "became an iconic propaganda figure for military recruitment in Britain, and to help increase favorable sentiment towards the Allies in the United States. She was a popular icon because of her sex, her nursing profession, and her apparent heroic approach to death."[16]

In a 2005 article for the *European Review of History*, Anne-Marie Claire Hughes relates that "her execution was represented as an act of German barbarism and moral depravity. Her story was presented in the British press as a means of fueling a desire for revenge on the battlefield. These images implied that men must enlist in the armed forces immediately in order to stop forces that could arrange the judicial murder of an innocent British woman."[17]



British WWI recruitment poster.

The same themes were further dramatized for a wider public audience in a new medium. An Australian silent movie, *The Martyrdom of Nurse Cavell*, was her first cinematic treatment, released only months after the execution to broad, popular acclaim, which generated a sequel, *Nurse Cavell*, in early 1917. The following year, an American spin-off, *The Woman the Germans Shot*, was premiered nationwide. Thankfully, all these vindictive potboilers have been lost, but they were reincarnated in sound versions to again serve the needs of hate-Germany campaigners for inciting another war, this time against Adolf Hitler.

On March 7, 1934, a year after he became chancellor, *Nurse Cavell*, a play in three acts, opened at London's Vaudeville Theatre, and the prominent British film producer, Herbert Wilcox released the predictably Oscar-nominated *Nurse Edith Cavell* in September 1939, the same month World War II began, conveniently enough, though production had begun a year earlier. In these films and all their antecedents, going back to *The Martyrdom of Nurse Cavell*, together with innumerable newspaper articles, church sermons and political speeches, she was unswervingly idealized as innocent, deified womanhood victimized by satanic Germans. Macgregor and Docherty tell us:

> In truth, Edith was knowingly and unrepentantly a key figure in a Belgian resistance network, which was spying for the Allies and sending military intelligence to London. Edith was a patriot, but she was guilty of the charge the Germans chose not to bring against her: espionage. One of the members of the network, who was arrested at the same time, later wrote a long report about "The Cavell Organization,"which she claimed was closely connected to the British intelligence service. It was suppressed by the military authorities. Such explosive information had to be suppressed. Knowing that proof of Edith's involvement in espionage would ruin the official British narrative; publication was forbidden. [Louise Thuliez] was instructed that the British military authorities considered it highly undesirable that anything that implicated Edith Cavell in "matters of espionage" should be published until after the Versailles Treaty had been finalized. It never was.

The British post-war Committee of Enquiry into Breaches of the Laws of War however regarded the verdict as legally correct:

> In 1918, a British War Cabinet committee secretly judged that the German court was justified in its conclusion and was empowered to sentence her to death. The British War Cabinet set up a secret committee under the attorney general in November 1918 to "inquire into the Breaches of the Laws of War" committed by the German army, and considered the case of Nurse Edith Cavell. In a report that was kept buried, the Committee duly found that the court martial (*Feldgericht*) was justified in finding that she had committed the offenses of which she was charged, and had the power of

law to condemn her to death. In the cooler reflection of a two-year-old victory, the secret report of February 26, 1920 decided that, "it seems impossible to say that the tribunal which tried Miss Cavell, or the persons who carried out the sentence, were guilty of a war crime," and there was "no prospect that the prosecution of any persons concerned in the trial of Miss Cavell would result in a conviction." Having buried the truth, the Secret Elite had no interest in further debate.[18]

If the sordid ramifications of her death had been confined to an early 20th-century epoch, we might dismiss them as the regrettable consequences of the suicidal time in which they occurred. But many recent books parroting the same poisonous propaganda of more than 100 years ago are being released today for the deception of new readers. Some of their self-revealing titles include *Edith Cavell: Nurse, Martyr, Heroine* by Diana Souhami[19]; *The Martyrdom of Nurse Cavell* (Van Til)[20]; *Silent in an Evil Time: The Brave War of Edith Cavell* (Jack Batten)[21]; *The Angel and the Poet: Edith Cavell and Rupert Brooke* (Susan Jones)[22]; *Fatal Decision: Edith Cavell, World War I Nurse* (Terri Arthur),[23] etc etc. Particularly shameful is another disinformation piece by Terri Arthur for children entitled *Edith Cavell, Nurse Hero*.[24]

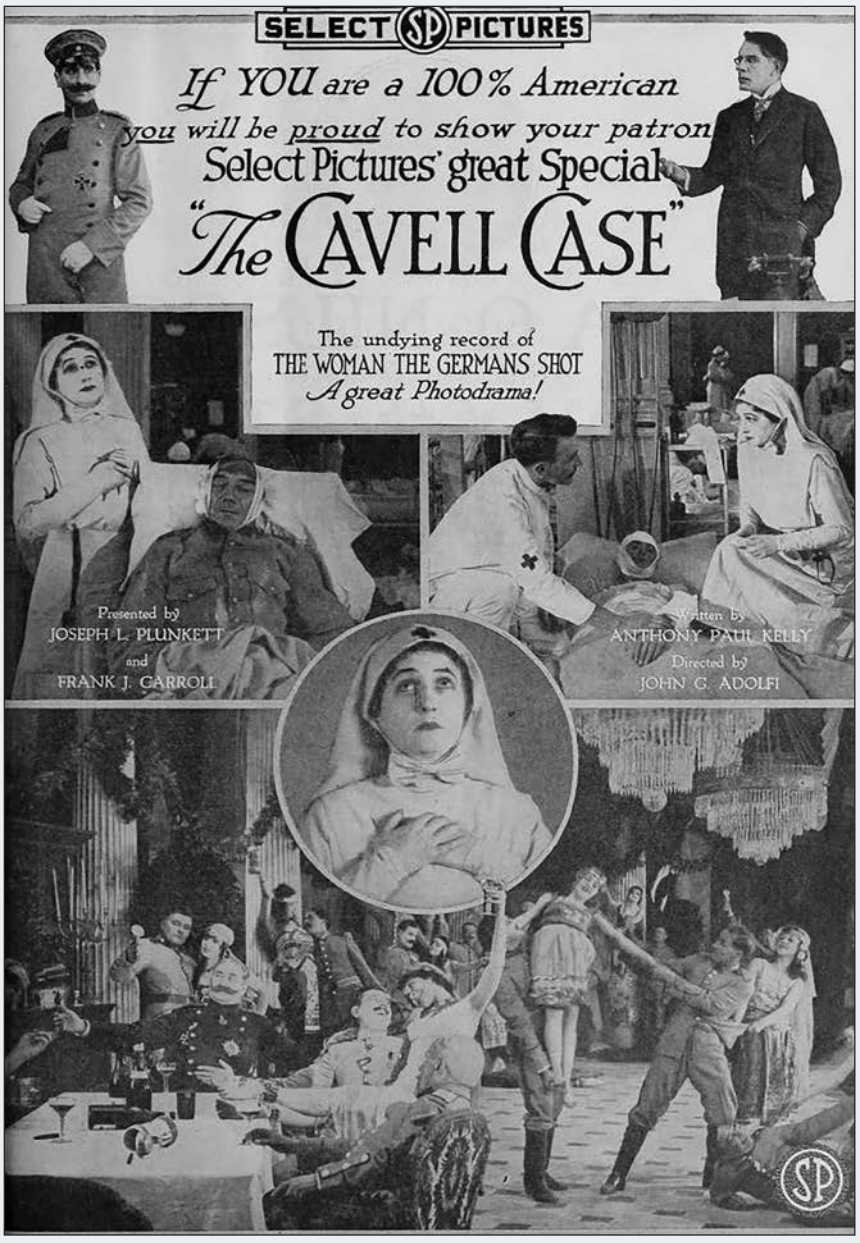
The appearance of such agitprop authors belongs to the Age of Deceit that dominates our modern culture. They are nothing more than contemporary inflections on the Big Lie that continues to twist the truth into a garrote for strangling to death our civilization and, ultimately, the race that created it. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 *Julius Caesar*, Act 3, Scene 2.

2 MI5, or Military Intelligence, Section 5, is Britain's domestic counter-intelligence and security agency.

3 Mcgregor, Jim and Docherty, Gerry. *Prolonging the Agony: How the Anglo-American Establishment Deliberately Extended WWI by Three-and-a-Half Years*. OR: Trine Day, LLC, 2018.



Shown above is a movie poster for a U.S. propaganda film canonizing saintly Edith Cavell, while salacious Germans run riot in Belgium. In fact, the Church of England commemorated her in its Calendar of Saints for October 12, the day she died. A steady diet of such inflammatory imagery incited White men everywhere to enlist in the military and willingly slaughter their racial kinsmen in Europe—an unmitigated disaster for the White race.

Facing page: Propaganda distortions about the life and death of Edith Cavell were used to dupe fresh recruits for British army enlistment. In fact, Cavell was running a widespread and effective spy and repatriation effort for the Allies, not only gathering information on German military operations, but also helping soldiers escape from Belgium back to England.

BRITISH EMPIRE UNION
"ONCE A GERMAN—ALWAYS A GERMAN!"
EDITH CAVELL
1914 TO 1918.
NEVER AGAIN!
REMEMBER!
Every German employed means a British Worker idle.
Every German article sold means a British article unsold.
BRITISH EMPIRE UNION: 346 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

An Allied wartime poster illustrates a white crucifix bearing Edith Cavell's name. In the upper left corner, a German soldier impales a Belgian infant on his bayonet, while the child's mother lies bleeding to death nearby. At top center, a German soldier prepares a wounded man for execution and, in the upper right, a drunken German officer toasts a terrorized woman, the implication being that rape was a common deed committed by German soldiers, which is a lie. At lower left, a German soldier holds a Molotov cocktail after torching a city and, at the lower right, the German soldier has transformed into a successful postwar industrialist.

4 Rankin, Nicholas. *A Genius for Deception: How Cunning Helped the British Win Two World Wars*. Oxford University Press, 2008.

5 Mcgregor and Docherty, *op. cit.*

6 Bevans, Charles Irving. "Treaties and Other International Agreements of the United States of America, 1776–1949": Multilateral, 1918–1930: 1918–1930. Department of State, 1968.

7 Hughes, Claire Anne-Marie. "War, Gender and National Mourning: The Significance of the Death and Commemoration of Edith Cavell in Britain." *European Review of History*. 12 (3): 425–44, 2005.

8 Zimmermann, Alfred. "A Defense of the Execution." *The New York Times Current History*. No. 3. New York Times Company. 1916.

9 Mcgregor and Docherty, *op. cit.*

10 Arbuckle, Alex. "The Dramatic Tale of Mata Hari, dancer, courtesan, scapegoat, spy?" *Retronaught*. May 2016.

11 Edwards, Peter. "Condemned spy Mata Hari glib during final interrogation: MI5 files." *The Toronto Star*. April 24, 2014.

12 *Ibid.*

13 Macedonio, Mauro. *Mata Hari, a life through images*. Rome, Italy: Tricase Youcanprint, 2017.

14 Mosier, John. *The Myth of the Great War. A New Military History of World War One*. CA: HarperCollins Publishers, 2001.

15 Mcgregor and Docherty, *op. cit.*

16 Judson, Helen. "Edith Cavell." *The American Journal of Nursing*. Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins. 41 (7): 871, July 1941.

17 Hughes, *op. cit.*

18 Mcgregor and Docherty, *op. cit.*

19 Souhami, Diana. *Edith Cavell: Nurse, Martyr, Heroine*. London: Quercus Publishing, 2011.

20 Hill, William Thomson and Van Til, Jacqueline. *Nurse Edith Cavell: Two Accounts of a Notable British Nurse of the First World War —The Martyrdom of Nurse Cavell*. U.K.: Leonaur Books, 2011.

21 Batten, Jack. *Silent in an Evil Time: The Brave War of Edith Cavell*. Toronto: Tundra Books, 2009.

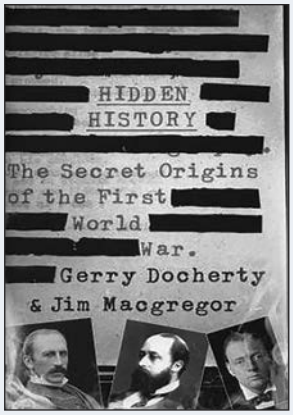
22 Jones, Susan. *The Angel & the Poet: Edith Cavell & Rupert Brooke*. MA: Jones Publishers, 2014.

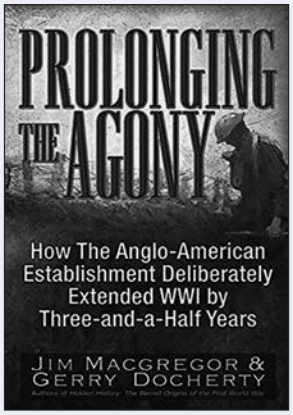
23 Arthur, Terri. *Fatal Decision: Edith Cavell, World War I Nurse*. Milwaukee: HenschelHaus Publishing, Inc., 2014.

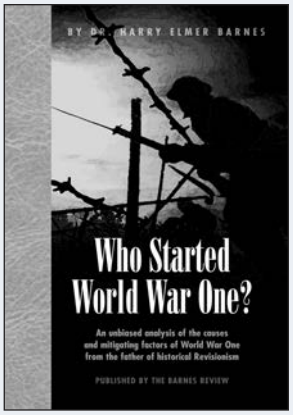
24 Arthur, Terri. *Edith Cavell, Nurse Hero*. Milwaukee: HenschelHaus Publishing, Inc., 2017.

Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on World War II and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a freelance book and music reviewer. Roland has written dozens of articles for TBR. To review them, access the yearly author/subject index found in the back of each year's November/December issue of The Barnes Review.

Revisionist Books on WWI




PROLONGING THE AGONY
How The Anglo-American Establishment Deliberately Extended WWI by Three-and-a-Half Years
JIM MACGREGOR & GERRY DOCHERTY


BY DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES
Who Started World War One?
An unbiased analysis of the causes and mitigating factors of World War One from the father of historical Revisionism
PUBLISHED BY THE BARNES REVIEW

Hidden History: The Secret Origins of the First World War

A new theory on how World War I started—not with the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, but rather 10 years earlier, by power-hungry men whose lies have infiltrated history. *Hidden History* uniquely exposes those responsible for World War I. It reveals how accounts of the war's origins have been deliberately falsified to conceal the guilt of the secret cabal of very rich and powerful men in London responsible for the most heinous crime perpetrated on humanity. For 10 years, they plotted the destruction of Germany as part of their plan for global control. The assassination of the archduke was no chance happening. It lit a fuse that had been carefully set through a chain of command stretching from Sarajevo through Belgrade and St. Petersburg back to that cabal in London. Our understanding of these events has been firmly trapped in a web of duplicity constructed by the victors at Versailles in 1919. Softcover, 464 pages, #782, *$27*. Coming early 2018.

Prolonging the Agony: How The Anglo-American Establishment Deliberately Extended WWI by Three-and-a-Half Years

World War I was the first global conflict in which millions of young men were sacrificed for hidden causes. They did not die to save civilization; they were killed for profit and in the hopes of establishing a one-world government. By 1917, America had been thrust into the war by a president who promised to stay out of the conflict. But the real power behind the war consisted of the bankers, the financiers, and the politicians—referred to in this book as "The Secret Elite." Scouring government papers on both sides of the Atlantic, memoirs that avoided the censor's pen, speeches made in Congress and Parliament, major newspapers of the time, and other sources, *Prolonging the Agony* maintains that the war was deliberately and unnecessarily prolonged and that the gross lies ingrained in modern "histories" still circulate because governments refuse citizens the truth. By respected historians Jim Macgregor and Jerry Docherty. Softcover, 624 pages, #852, *$27*.

The First Holocaust. Jewish Fundraising Campaigns With Holocaust Claims During and After WWI

Don Heddesheimer's compact but substantive *First Holocaust* documents pre- and post-WWI propaganda that claimed East European Jewry was on the brink of annihilation—and the magic number was 6 million then, as well. The book details how these Jewish fundraising operations in America raised vast sums in the name of feeding suffering Poles and Russians but actually funneled much of the money to Zionist and communist groups even before World War I. Softcover, 2nd edition, 142 pages, illustrations, bibliography, index, #386, *$15*.

Who Started World War One?

By Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes. World War I: It was the first of the devastating modern wars, involving nations from across the globe and resulting in millions of casualties—both civilians and soldiers. "The Germans started the war" is what we have been told again and again by those who control history. But how much blame should Germany bear? And what about Austria-Hungary, England, Russia, Belgium, Italy and France? What was the complex set of circumstances that exploded out of control after the assassination of the archduke of Austria-Hungary? What other options were left to the nations involved? How did England and Germany get involved? And why were Russia and France so eager for a fight? Softcover, 60 pages, #530, *$6*.

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HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your mainstream television news broadcasts.

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Reparations Swindler Dies

Roman Kent, a central figure in the massive swindle of Germany in the form of Holocaust reparations following WWII, has died at the age of 92 in his home in New York City. Kent, a self-described "Holocaust survivor" who lived in the Jewish ghetto of Lodz in Poland before surviving several "death" camps including Merzbachtal, Dornau, Flossenburg and Auschwitz, was "a longtime board member of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, or Claims Conference, where he served variously as treasurer, co-chair of its negotiating committee and special advisor to its president," the Jewish Telegraph Agency recently reported. Kent was instrumental in extorting billions of dollars from Germany for pensions and other forms of compensation for work camp survivors in an ongoing pillaging operation that shamefully continues to this very day—over 70 years following WWII. "Roman made himself available for every cause that we put in front of him, tirelessly giving of his time and energy," Gideon Taylor, the current president of the Claims Conference, said in a statement following his death. "He will be remembered as an unwavering force of good will and an undeniable advocate for the global Jewish community."

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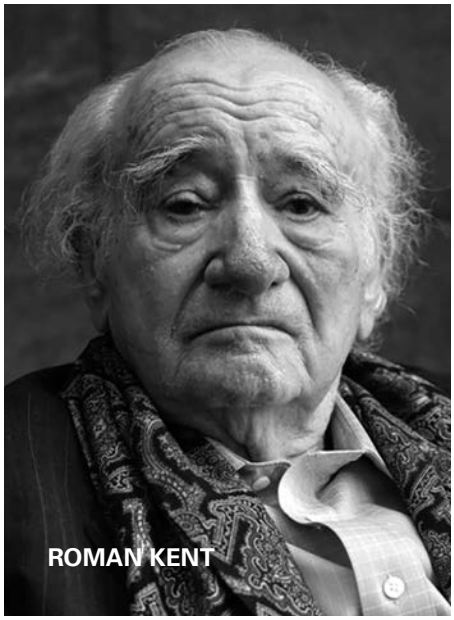
Contributing Editor Investigated

Gunter Deckert, an 81-year-old German nationalist and contributing editor to The Barnes Review, has always been a fearless champion of the truth and his nation, despite the increasingly tyrannical consequences. The sole city councilman in Weinheim, Germany, representing the German List Party, which is supported by the highly demonized National Democratic Party of Germany, Deckert is facing a criminal investigation by the Mann-



ROMAN KENT

heim state attorney's office for comments he was scheduled to present at the city council's February 2021 budget meeting, but were never published. The text of other city council members' speeches were published on the city's website, however, Deckert's was not due to fears his rhetoric may be construed as "inciting hatred," which would violate Germany's Orwellian thought and speech crime laws. Despite the city not publishing his remarks, Deckert is still facing persecution by legal authorities after the mayor filed a complaint—even though he refused to publish Deckert's comments.

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Free Speech Victory

Members of a synagogue in Ann Arbor, Michigan are appealing a judge's ruling dismissing calls to bar or restrict public protests outside the Beth Israel synagogue, it was recently reported. Marvin Gerber and Miriam Brysk, a self-proclaimed Holocaust survivor, filed a suit in federal court in 2019 alleging that protesters holding signs outside the synagogue inflicted "extreme emotional distress," and sought to have city authorities shut down the protests. Protesters reportedly held signs reading: "Jewish Power Corrupts," "Resist Jewish Power," and "No More Wars for Israel." An August 2020 ruling by U.S. District Judge Victoria Roberts dismissed the claims made by members of the synagogue, finding that the plaintiffs failed to establish a legitimate injury that would grant them standing and that the protesters were protected under the First Amendment to peacefully protest on public property. "The First Amendment more than protects the expressions by defendants of what plaintiffs describe as 'anti-Israeli, anti-Zionist, and anti-Semitic'," Roberts noted in her ruling. "Peaceful protest such as this—on sidewalks and streets—is entitled to the highest level of constitutional protection, even it disturbs, is offensive, and causes emotional distress." No timetable has been established for the appeal as TBR goes to press.

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Free Speech Loss

A right-wing Swiss politician and Revisionist was convicted of uttering "anti-Semitic propaganda" for a speech made in November 2018 which accused Jews of being responsible for instigating the two world wars, a claim supported by considerable legitimate and credible evidence. Tobias Steiger, a member of the nationalist Partei National Orientierter Schweizer (PNOS) in Switzerland, was ordered to pay a $2,200 fine for violating a bizarre Swiss law which criminalizes "spreading anti-Semitic conspiracy theories that accuse the Jews of having instigated and financed World War II," according to *The Algemeiner*. The court also ruled that Steiger will be forced to pay a suspended fine of $13,000 if he were to violate this particular law in the future. Stating basic facts about history and current political realities, especially if they are inconvenient for or accusatory of the organized Jewish community, is largely outlawed in Europe, the home of Western civilization and the concepts of freedom of thought and expression.

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Another Unnecessary Coalition

Sen. Cory Booker (D-N.J.) recently announced plans to establish a so-called Black-Jewish coalition comprised of Black and Jewish senators to combat purported rising anti-Semitism and racism, it was

recently reported. The newly created coalition parallels a longstanding historical working relationship between organized Jewish groups and ethnic minorities to advance their often shared political interests, undermining the fabric of American society and the historic White American ethnic demographic. Booker has championed the coalition along with fellow Democrat Sens. Raphael Warnock of Georgia and Richard Blumenthal of Connecticut. Republican Sen. Tim Scott of South Carolina, the sole Black Republican in the U.S. Senate, also supports the formation of the coalition. "There's been a long history of Black people and Jewish sisters and brothers working together on a whole range of concerns," Sen. Warnock was quoted, following the announcement, underscoring the historic alliance between organized Jewish groups and leaders and Black Americans.

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Attacks on Christianity

A vandal hopped a fence and smashed a statue of Jesus and burned an American flag at St. Athanasius Church, a local Catholic church in Bensonhurst, a neighborhood in Brooklyn, New York, in mid-May in what authorities are investigating as a hate crime. NYPD officers say that the vandal pushed over the statue, shattering it to pieces, and torched an American flag which was hanging outside the rectory, the *New York Post* reported. "This was truly an act of hatred, and today is the saddest day of my 20 years here at this parish," Msgr. David Cassato, the church's priest, said in a press release issued by the Diocese of Brooklyn. The statue of the crucified Jesus was installed at the church in 2010 to commemorate and honor Msgr. Cassato's mother. Unsurprisingly, the grotesque crime did not generate widespread media attention or national outrage.

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Deporting African Israelites

In late April, Israel's Interior Ministry ordered the deportation of 46 families belonging to the Jewish state's small African Hebrew Israelite community, who originally migrated to Israel in the 1960s from the Chicago area. The African Hebrew Israelites, numbering roughly 3,000 and mostly residing in the southern desert town of Dimona, believe they are descendants of an ancient Israelite tribe. Many of them have served in the Israeli military and studied in Israeli schools. In the early 1990s, many were granted temporary legal status and, in 2003, permanent residency status. "For quite some time, we've had a number of members of the community with different levels of immigration status, some of us have full citizenship, some have taken up permanent residency, some have temporary residency and some have no status whatsoever," Prince Immanuel Ben-Yehuda, a spokesman for the group, told reporters following the order. Those whose status has not been determined by Israeli authorities have apparently received deportation orders, but Israel's Population and Immigration Authority said that they could appeal the ruling.

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Biden Meets Mossad Chief

The leader of Israel's Mossad intelligence agency, one of the most duplicitous and ruthless state spy organizations in the world, was the first Israeli leader President Joe Biden met with since becoming president in January. Yossi Cohen, the Mossad chief, met with Jake Sullivan, a national security advisor to Biden, in late April at the White House, and Biden dropped in to say hello and discuss relations with Iran, *Axios* reported in May. President Biden, like virtually every other U.S. president, has made his priorities clear when it comes to continued American obeisance to the Zionist state and its interests in the Middle East and around the world.

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Cathedral to Honor Elie Wiesel

The late Elie Wiesel, one of the most brazenly dishonest and ambitious professional Holocaust and Jewish ethnic activists the world has ever seen, will have a stone carving depicting his likeness established at the Washington National Cathedral's Human Rights Porch, it was recently announced. The carving will honor his "legacy as a lifelong human rights defender dedicated to combating indifference and intolerance," the prestigious cathedral explained following the announcement. The Human Rights Porch includes a number of carvings of prominent human rights defenders, and Wiesel will be the first modern-day Jewish activist to be featured at the cathedral. "From the depths of cruelty inflicted on him, his family and so many millions of Jews and others during the Holocaust, Elie Wiesel went on to dedicate his life to the pursuit of human rights, and to heed the lessons of history," Rev. Randolph Marshall Hollerith, dean of Washington National Cathedral, said, apparently unaware of the outright lies, distortions and tall tales Wiesel had concocted to perpetuate and reinforce the mainstream narrative of WWII. "We are humbled to welcome his likeness to the cathedral, and pray that his example and legacy will be a blessing and an inspiration to all who enter." In 2017, the cathedral announced it would be replacing two stained glass windows dedicated to Confederate Gens. Robert E. Lee and Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson.

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Jews of Color Added

Roughly one month following the death of George Floyd, a longtime criminal and drug abuser whose death while Minneapolis police officers were attempting to apprehend him sparked massive, violent and destructive nationwide protests, rioting and looting, over 600 Jewish organizations operating in America signed an open letter unequivocally affirming that "Black lives matter" and called "for accountability and transparency from the government and law enforcement." Despite increased violence and criminality, including skyrocketing murder rates and violent crime plaguing virtually every major American city run by liberals, amid calls to defund law enforcement agencies while excusing and downplaying Black criminality and degeneracy, the organized Jewish community has doubled down on their pledge to combat "systemic racism" and injustice. Jewish organizations have appointed "Jews of color" to important positions within their organizations and launched public relations and educational campaigns to highlight and combat "systemic racism," among other initiatives. Despite all of this, there is still "a lot of work to do," according to Jewish leaders. "The work must be ongoing," Isaiah Rothstein, a Black rabbi who has worked on Jewish diversity issues and now serves as the rabbinic scholar and public affairs advisor at the Jewish Federation of North America, recently explained to the Jewish Telegraph Agency. "I know we want to solve racism today but we are on a generational timeline."

The Patriotes Uprisings

The real motives of the 1830's revolutionary leaders examined

By Rémi Tremblay

In 2002, the pseudo-nationalist government of Quebec led by Premier Bernard Landry announced that Victoria Day[1] would now be known as the Day of the Patriotes, in order to celebrate the deeds of the 1837-1838 insurgents. Until then, French Canadians shunning Victoria Day would celebrate Dollard des Ormeaux, a French colonist who had courageously sacrificed his life to fend off bands of Iroquois to save Ville-Marie.[2] The way that announcement was phrased, one had the impression that the Patriotes had been nationalists fighting a foreign power for independence, but when closer attention is paid to the motives of that uprising, one wonders if it was really an anti-colonial rebellion or if it was rather a revolutionary attempt in the spirit of 1789's French revolution.

The Patriote militia was poorly equipped and trained when compared with British Empire troops of the time—much like in America's own Revolution some 60 years earlier. British retaliation against the populace was severe, resulting in the ransacking and torching of rebel towns.

A FACTUAL OVERVIEW

In the aftermath of the War of 1812 opposing the British colonies and the American colonists, Canada saw the rise of a local bourgeois class. Quickly rising, the French Canadians' new economic middle class soon realized that its political power was limited by the Catholic Church and the colonial administration. If the members of the Legislative Assembly were elected, the governor and its non-elected councils of the upper house had the control of the budget and could veto any law passed by the Legislative Assembly, thus limiting the power of the French Canadian middle class that dominated the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada[3] under the banner of the Parti Canadien, that would become the Parti Patriote.[4]

In 1826, Louis-Joseph Papineau, a young lawyer with great oratory skills, took over the destiny of the party after presiding over the Assembly for more than 10 years. His objective: ending colonial rule and replacing it by a secular democratic republican system.[5]

At first the Patriotes used the legislative system to try to obtain sought-for reforms. The budget was a prerogative of the Upper House, but the power of taxation was theirs. In order to put pressure on the governor, they thus opposed levying taxes, denying the administration any actual budget.

However, tensions rose between the colonial administration and the French Canadian middle class, thus

leading to a radicalization of the Parti Patriote's positions. On February 28, 1834, Papineau presented the Ninety-Two Resolutions to the Legislative Assembly. In this text, he vehemently attacked the "monopoly and despotism in the executive, judicial and administrative departments of government." Having been approved by the Assembly, the Resolutions were sent to London, England.

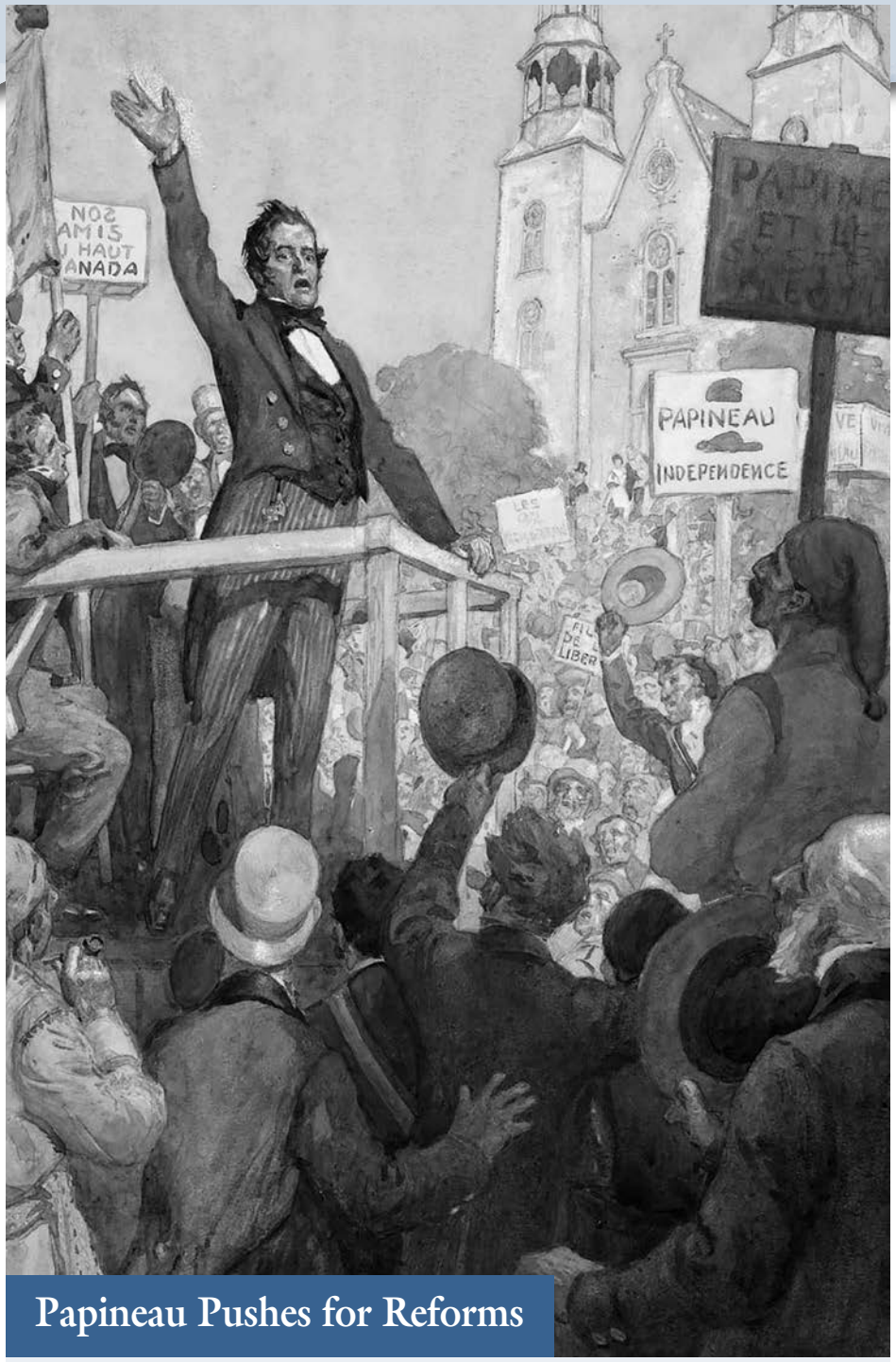
Despite the support of some members of Parliament who considered reforms necessary, it took three years for the British government to come up with an answer. This answer was John Russell's Ten Resolutions.[6]

In his own resolutions, the home secretary not only rejected every demand made by Papineau, but he allowed the governor to impose taxes without the consent of the Legislative Assembly.

To say that London was fueling the flames of discontent would be an understatement.

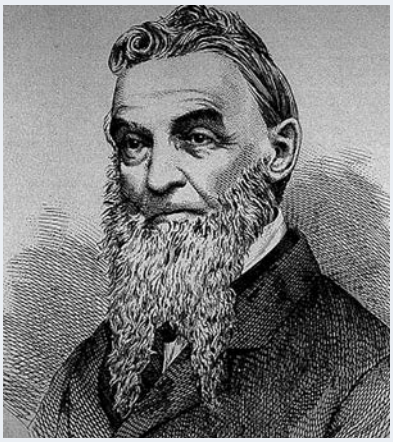
In 1837, when the official rebuttal reached Lower Canada, the Patriotes quickly gained momentum and their popularity skyrocketed. Until that moment, many moderates considered it was possible to legally obtain some reforms that would improve the political situation in Canada, but after Russell's categorical "no," they realized that the time of half measures was over and that the legal process would not play out in their favor. The Patriotes responded with a boycott of British goods, advocating the use of local products, as well as contraband. They organized mass assemblies throughout Lower Canada to hammer their message home to their kinsfolk.

Afraid that these popular assemblies would soon turn to disorder or even a full-scale uprising, Gov. Lord Gosford banned these assemblies on June 15, 1837. Rather than stop, the assemblies continued to be defiantly held. One could also see the tone of



Papineau Pushes for Reforms

Louis-Joseph Papineau addresses a crowd of enthusiastic French Canadians demanding fair and honest representation in the government, which was basically under the control of British and colonial elites. Dissatisfied with the political situation, the French Canadian middle class turned to politicians like Papineau for relief. Papineau spoke out against despotism in all tiers of government and was instrumental in getting a resolution of 92 demands passed in the legislature and sent to England's Parliament. Three years later, John Russell, then Whig secretary of state for the Home Department, responded. Dissatisfied, the people of Lower Canada soon rebelled against their British overlords.



Robert Nelson

In February 1838, Robert Nelson, then in exile in the United States, wrote the Declaration of Independence of Lower Canada in which he declared himself president of the newly sovereign nation. In this text, he accused the British of having "pillaged our treasury, arrested great numbers of our citizens, and committed them to prison, distributed throughout the country a mercenary army, whose presence is accompanied by consternation and alarm—whose track is red with the blood of our people—who have laid our villages in ashes—profaned our temples—and spread terror and waste through the land."

Nelson then declared Lower Canada to be free, adopting a "republican form of government" and the dissolution of "all union between church and state." It also said that, "Under the Free Government of Lower Canada, all persons shall enjoy the same rights: the Indians shall no longer be under any civil disqualification, but shall enjoy the same rights as all other citizens in Lower Canada" and "and every person shall be at liberty freely to exercise such religion or belief as shall be dictated to him by his conscience."

Arrested by American troops for breaking neutrality, he was freed and became involved in the 1838 uprising. After the defeat, he remained in the U.S. and practiced medicine in California.

the speeches hardening; some were already talking about taking up arms. Revolutionary fervor was in the air.

In November, tensions escalated when members of the Sons of Liberty, a group linked to the Patriotes, were involved in a brawl against the Loyalists of the Doric Club in Montreal. Sensing this could lead to further violence, on November 16 the government issued an arrest warrant against the Patriotes leaders, who fled to the countryside to avoid capture.

On November 23, British troops commanded by Lt. Col. Charles Gore were defeated by the insurgents led by Wolfred Nelson in St. Denis. Despite this minor victory, it was clear that the rebels were ill-organized and improperly armed. Over were the days of New France when all able men were part of a militia. Two days after the Battle of St. Denia, the Patriotes of St. Charles were routed by Col. Charles Wetherall. On November 30, when Gore came back to St. Denis, the town capitulated without fighting.

Despite this surrender, the troops pillaged and burned down most of the village. That explains why, on December 14, when Col. John Colborne approached St. Eustache, he met a fierce resistance. The French Canadians, led by Jean-Olivier Chenier, were eventually defeated. The British troops set dozens of homes ablaze.

The following day, despite a total surrender without any fighting, St. Bruno was put to the flame and burned to the ground.

Thus ended the first Patriote uprising. The leadership suffered a great blow with this defeat. Many were arrested, while others, including Papineau himself, hurriedly escaped to the United States.

While Lord Durham, sent by London as governor general of British North America, tried to appease the tensions and granted amnesty to many of the Patriotes, the ones who had fled to the south formed the Hunters Lodges, linked to the Ancient Order of Foresters, in preparation for a second uprising. Led by Robert Nelson, who declared himself president after unilaterally proclaiming the independence of Lower Canada, these incursions were quickly stopped, except in Beauharnois, where the Patriotes won a lone victory on November 9, 1838. Launched from American territory, these incursions forced U.S. President Martin Van Buren to make a plea for neutrality, asking Americans to stay out of the conflict. The president even sent a force under Brig. Gen. Winfield Scott to the Canadian border to ensure that his instructions were followed.

Less violent than the rebellion of the previous year, it was quickly put to an end and Papineau left for exile in Paris. Unlike many of his followers, he escaped a grim fate[7] and was eventually able to come back to Canada in 1845, resuming his political career, although never as successful as the one he enjoyed prior to the uprisings.

THE UNDERLYING PHILOSOPHY

From this quick overview, one could easily conclude that the uprising was in fact a nationalist rebellion of the French Canadians against a foreign power, namely the British Empire, reminiscent of the Irish struggle. It is the way it is often presented by mainstream historians. They are right in a certain way. It is clear, as Dostaler O'Leary and Fr. Lionel Groulx rightly pointed out that the nationalist feeling and the wish to defend their homeland were major factors that justified the involvement of many of the rank-and-file Patriotes in such a fight, especially after the British abuses against the local population in November 1837.

However, when one pays closer attention to the motivations of Louis-Joseph Papineau and other leaders involved, it becomes clear that the uprising was actually an attempt to emulate the French revolution of 1789, during which the throne and altar were decisively overthrown.

Just as in France, the Patriotes opposed not colonial rule, but monarchy and religion: They wanted to create a secular republic.

British regulars are shown advancing toward stiff Patriote defenses at the Battle of Saint-Denis during the Lower Canada Rebellion in a contemporary watercolor. Most of the Patriotes took refuge in a well-fortified stone house that the British were unable to breach. After running out of ammunition, the British withdrew. St. Denis marked the only victory for the Patriotes in 1837. It was followed by defeats at Saint-Charles and Saint-Eustache. (See illustration on page 59 of this issue of TBR for more.)

First, some historical parallels can be established between the two events. The 92 Resolutions emulated in a way the *Cahiers de Doléances*. The adoption of a three-stripe flag—although horizontal—and the Phrygian cap, two symbols of the French revolutionaries of 1789, was a reference to that desire to establish an *ex nihilo* republic, breaking with the social regime mostly inherited from the *Ancien Regime*, the political system of the Kingdom of France

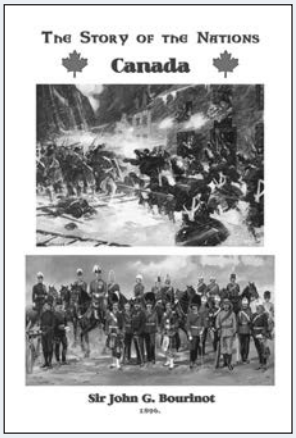
But beyond these historical similarities, we can draw philosophical affinities between the two movements, especially as Papineau admitted having been influenced by the 1789 revolution, by republican ideas[8] and more generally by the Enlightenment. After being expelled by the Collège des Sulpiciens in his youth, he had discovered the ideas of Voltaire, Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Adam Smith, early liberals who condoned the separation of the state and the church. He once candidly stated, "We are the revolutionary of a philosophical era."

He also developed links with "free thinking societies" in the kind that were popular in the United States and in France. He developed ties with Thomas Brown's Sons of Liberty, and went as far as joining a Freemasonic lodge, despite the many condemnations of such secret societies by the Church over the course of history.

It is necessary to remind readers of the impact of Freemasonry on the 1789 revolution. It is a subject that has been documented thoroughly by multiple historians. Papineau's official enrollment in the Masons has been questioned by some historians. However, Lodge 34 bore his name, a tribute only made to past members. Quebec's Grand Orient openly boasts of Papineau's membership, explaining that he was even leading a lodge in Montreal, but that it did not survive to the time of its leader's exile.[9] Freemasonry was something marginal in Canada at the time. It is interesting to know, though, that Benjamin Franklin in 1775 had been involved in the distribution of anti-monarchist literature in Montreal with the printer Fleury-Mesplet, a member of France's Grand Orient, and a friend of Louis-Joseph's father Joseph Papineau.

Papineau's membership in the secret society that openly opposed "clericalism" may help explain his work in

The Story of the Nations
Canada



Here is the uncensored history of Canada without the political correctness. Written in 1896 by Sir John G. Bourinot, the book covers the dominion of Canada from ocean to ocean, the dawn of discovery in Canada from 1497 to 1525; how a Breton sailor discovers Canada and its great river system (1534-1536), the period from Jacques Cartier to Dugua De Monts (1540-1603); the period of French occupation of Acadia and the foundation of Port Royal (1608-1635); the gentlemen adventurers in Acadia (1614-1677); the Canadian Indians and the Iroquois—their organization, character and customs; convents and hospitals, Ville Marie, martyred missionaries, the victorious Iroquois, the hapless Hurons (1635-1652); the years of gloom, the king comes to the rescue of Canada, the humbling of the Iroquois (1652-1667); Canada as a royal province, church and state (1603-1759); the period of exploration and discovery—priests, fur traders and Coureurs de Bois in the West (1634-1687); France in the Valley of the Mississippi (1672-1687); Canada and Acadia—from Frontenac to the Treaty of Utrecht (1672-1715); Acadia and Ile Royale—from the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1713-1748); the prelude for the struggle for dominion in the great valleys of North America (1748-1756); English reverses and French victories, the fall of Louisburg and Fort Duquesne (1756-1758); the struggle for the Valley of the St. Lawrence, Canada won by Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham (1759-1763); a period of transition, Pontiac's War, the Quebec Act (1760-1774); the American Revolution, the invasion of Canada, the death of Montgomery (1774-1783); the coming of the Loyalists (1783-1791); foundation of the new provinces and the establishment of representative institutions (1792-1812); the War of 1812; patriotism of the Canadians grows; political strife and rebellion (1815-1840); responsible government and its results, the Federal Union, relations between the United States and Canada (1839-1867); the end of the rule of the fur traders, acquisition of the Northwest, the formation of Manitoba, Riel's Rebellions—the Indians (1670-1885); British Columbia and Prince Edward Island enter the Union, national events since 1867, makers of the Dominion (1867-1891); Canada as a nation, material and intellectual development, political rights; the desires of French Canada.

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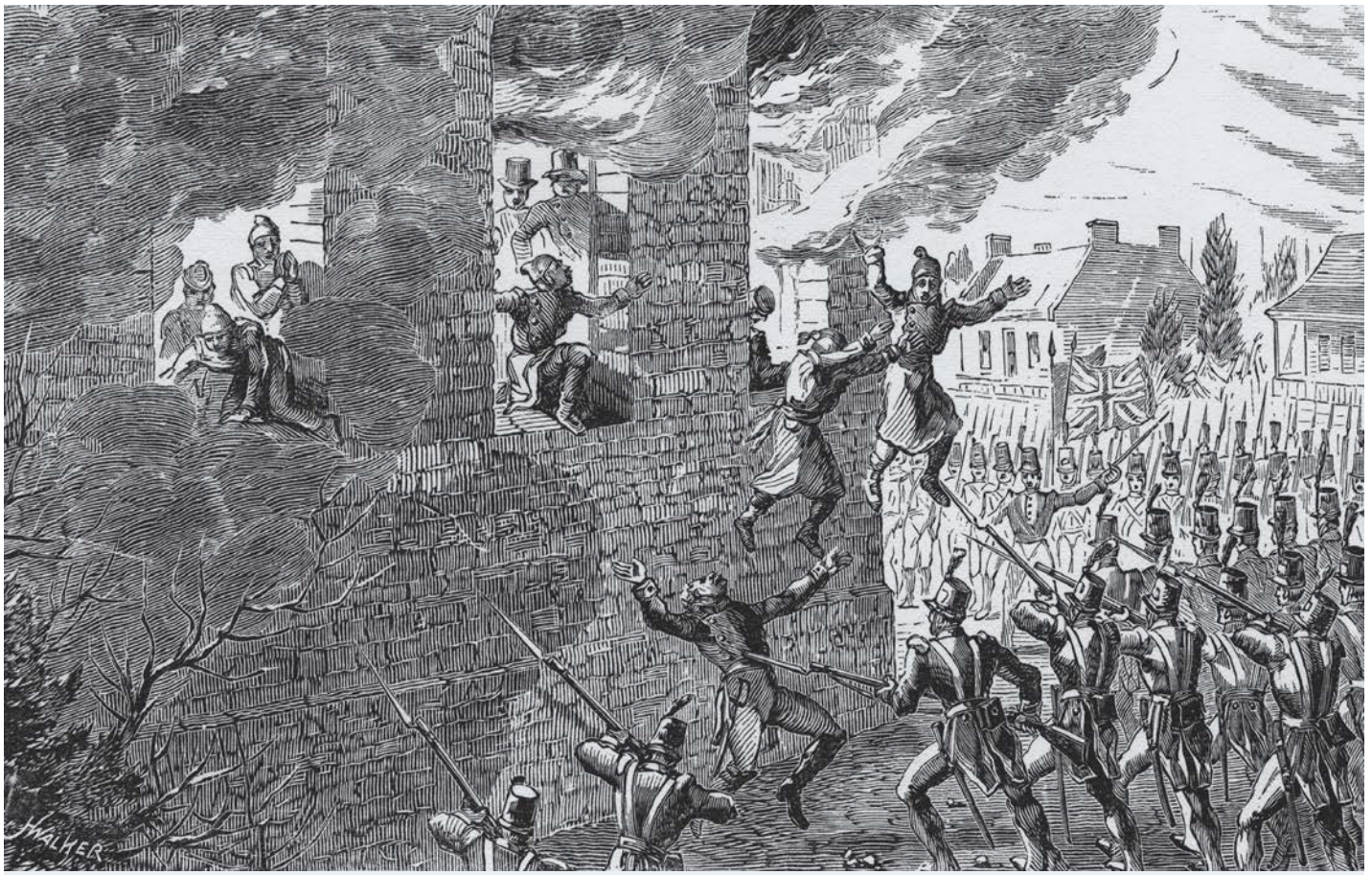
favor of religious pluralism. He was behind the legislation that granted the Jewish inhabitants of Lower Canada legal equality in 1832. There again, in France, Jews, in 1791, obtained the right to citizenship with the French revolution.

Papineau wanted Lower Canada to grant equal rights to all religions. It brings us back to Pierre Sidos's take on the French revolution, which was "first and foremost a religious war: a war waged by naturalist thinkers against the Christian religion." According to L.Z. Léon Patenaude, a well-known Canadian Freemason, six months before dying, Papineau wrote his political testament that he titled "Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité," the Freemasonic motto that was closely associated with the French revolution. Papineau also promoted the adoption of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, adopted in 1791.

When Papineau started talking openly about independence in the fall of 1837, his conception of the nation was Canada as a whole and not specifically French Canada. Therefore, his wishes actually materialized in 1867 when Canada became a dominion. The independence he proposed had nothing to do with the separatist project of the 20th century that did not put forward the independence of the nation of Canada, but rather independence from Canada. That is why he appealed to several English Canadian reformers. Many of the uprising leaders, including Robert Nelson and most of the men who took part in the 1838 skirmishes, were English. All throughout its struggle, the Parti Patriote could rely on the support of the liberal English newspaper *The Vindicator* as well as liberals from Upper Canada who rallied behind William Lyon Mackenzie.[10]

Furthermore, Papineau even thought about having the United States annex Lower Canada.[10] Later in his life, he went as far as advocating a republican political union encompassing all of America, from Tierra del Fuego in Chile, all the way to the North Pole.[11] Needless to say that, in both scenarios, the French Canadians would have been overwhelmed and would have eventually assimilated like the Cajuns of Louisiana.

The philosophy behind the uprising explains why the Catholic Church, which played a major defensive role for the French Canadians, opposed so vehemently the ac-



Everwhere the British went, their subjects eventually revolted. Not learning any lessons from the Revolutionary War, the British continued to commit depredations against civilians and prisoners, which merely hardened the resolve of local patriots. In this drawing done 40 years after the event, Patriotes who had taken refuge in the village church are shown being smoked out and then bayoneted by troops under the command of Sir John Colborne during the Battle of Saint-Eustache, November 25, 1837.

tions of the Patriotes. They did not act out of love for the British system, as history would prove, but they wanted to play no part in a struggle aimed at fighting the crown and the cross. ❖

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ENDNOTES:

1 Victoria Day was named in honor of Queen Victoria, who was queen when Canada became a nation in 1867.

2 Ville-Marie was the name of the city now known as Montreal.

3 Since the Constitutional Act of 1791, Canada was divided in two provinces: Upper Canada, today's Ontario, and Lower Canada, today's province of Quebec. Less populous, the first was inhabited by a majority of Anglo-Saxon Protestants, while Lower Canada was made up mostly of French Catholics.

4 Translated as "Patriots' Party."

5 Papineau served as a militia leader in the War of 1812.

6 John Russell was the British home secretary and, later, a British prime minister.

7 The total death toll of the two rebellions amount to 325, 27 for the British, and 297 for the Patriotes and their supporters. To this number can be added the 12 insurgents who were hanged. In total, 99 had been captured and sentenced to death, but only a dozen were killed. From the remaining ones, 58 were sent to Australia.

8 Fernand Ouellet, *Louis-Joseph Papineau, un être divisé*, brochure de la Société historique du Canada, no11, Ottawa, 1960, p.13.

9 http://www.godq.org/historique/.

10 William Lyon Mackenzie was the maternal grandfather of Canada's longest serving prime minister, William Lyon Mackenzie King, who was prime minister during World War II.

11 Jacques Lacoursière, *Histoire populaire du Québec, 1791-1841*, northern editions, 1996, p. 320.

12 Gilles Laporte, Molson et le Québec, Éditions Michel Brulé, 2009.

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BOMBER

Should we call Arthur Harris a war criminal?

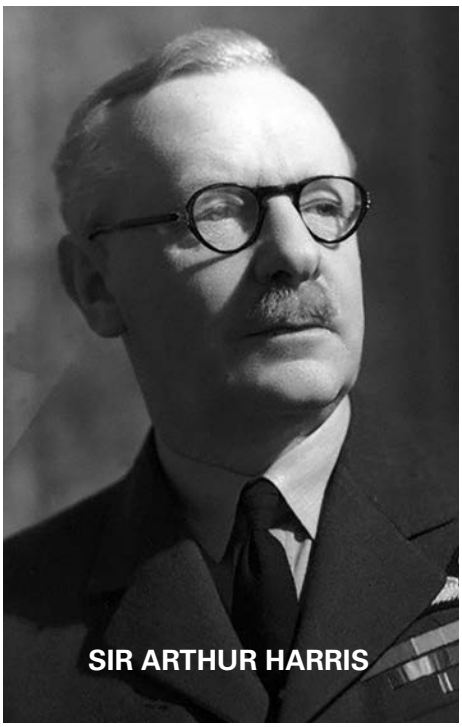
Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Arthur Travers Harris (1892-1984) led British Bomber Command for the greater part of WWII. He is widely regarded as one of the most controversial figures of the war. Called "Bert" or "Bud" by his friends, "The Chief Bomber" by Winston Churchill, "Bomber" by the general public, "Butch" by his crews and "Butcher" by those opposed to what he stood for, these nicknames alone indicate the wide range of feelings that existed about Harris during and after the war.[1] This article discusses the career path that enabled Harris to become commander-in-chief of Bomber Command, as well as the morality of area bombings practiced by Harris during WWII.

By John Wear, J.D.

EARLY YEARS

Arthur Harris was born in Cheltenham, England on April 13, 1892, while his parents were on leave from India. His family's background was mostly military, with his grandfather and most of his numerous uncles attaining the rank of colonel. His father had been thwarted in his ambition to be an Army officer due to extreme deafness from early youth. Instead, Harris's father studied civil engineering and architecture, and achieved notable success in India designing and erecting buildings as a civil servant in the Public Works Department.[2]

Harris lived with his parents in India until age five. When it became necessary for Harris to begin his education in England, he was effectively left parentless and homeless in England in order to receive an education in keeping with the official status of his family. Harris was thrust into the care of so-called baby farms which catered to the young children of the official classes serving the British Empire abroad. Harris did not live with his parents again until they moved back to England upon his father's retirement in 1909.[3]



SIR ARTHUR HARRIS

Shortly before his 18th birthday, Harris sailed to Beira in Africa to make a new life for himself. Harris worked at a variety of jobs in Rhodesia, including construction work, manual labor on agricultural and livestock farms, the transport business, and shooting expeditions to supply meat to miners in the small mining concessions. In August 1914, he joined the First Rhodesian Regiment, whose 500 European volunteers fought the Germans in South-West Africa. Many called them patriots.[4]

Upon returning to England in 1915, Harris joined the Royal Flying Corps (RFC) and received flight instruction. On January 29, 1916, Second Lt. Harris completed his training as a fully qualified pilot of the RFC. He was promoted to the rank of major by the end of World War I. It had been Harris's intention to go back to Africa after the war, but, to his astonishment, he was awarded a permanent commission in the newly created Royal Air Force (RAF). Harris decided to stay on with the RAF, and his rank was changed from major to the RAF equivalent of squadron leader.[5]

INTER-WAR YEARS

Harris soon became disillusioned with the services and decided to return to farming in Rhodesia. He sent in his resignation in early May of 1922. However, RAF Air Vice-Marshal John Salmond, who had known Harris during the war, had no wish to see the RAF lose a promising young officer. Salmond persuaded Harris to withdraw his resignation, and gave Harris command of No. 45 Squadron in Mesopotamia. Harris, who remained in Mesopotamia until the end of 1924, first conceived of the principle of long-range night bombing there, employing pathfinding and target-marking techniques under his command.[6]

After completing a three-month training course in England, Harris was chosen on May 25, 1925 to command the RAF's new heavy bomber No. 58 Squadron. At Harris's insistence, from the start there was great emphasis on night flying. Harris was convinced from his wartime experience that large, slow heavy bombers would stand little chance against day fighters, and thus must be able to operate at night. He continued to experiment with night flying procedures and equipment, constantly endeavoring to improve the serviceability and performance of his aircraft.[7]

Harris broadened his military education by taking a two-year Army Staff College course at Camberley, England. After completing this course, Harris moved to Cairo, Egypt at the end of 1929 to take over as deputy Senior Air Staff Officer. He returned to England in 1932, where he took an almost six-month course in the piloting and navigation of the Southampton flying boats. Harris applied his new skills at Pembroke Dock, Wales, taking over command of the base and the resident No. 210 Squadron.[8]

On August 11, 1933, Harris was told to report for duty in the Air Mini-

Lindemann and "Delousing"

Above, Frederick Lindemann (left), a wartime scientific advisor and close personal friend of Winston Churchill (center), is shown with Churchill and D.A. Crow, England's superintendent of projectile development, at Holt, Norfilk. In the background is Vice Adm. Tom Phillips. Lindemann was not a military man, though Churchill greatly respected his advice. Lindemann, however, was wrong on multiple major issues. It was Lindemann, for instance, who advised Churchill to allocate bare minimum resources to the development of radar. He also advocated for the saturation bombing of German civilian centers, arguing again and again that the devastation of German civilian morale was as important as battlefield victories fought against standing enemy armies. His paper on how best to kill off the most enemy civilians was called "Delousing," as he believed German civilians were merely insects to be exterminated.

stry, where he became a group captain in the Directorate of Operations and Intelligence. Five months later, Harris became deputy director of plans, the post he would fill until May 1937. In this role, Harris contributed much to the development of both RAF and national defense policy in a period of rapidly mounting apprehension about a future war with Germany. Firmly reflecting Harris's convictions, the long-term strategic role envisaged for the recently formed Bomber Command was "to attack objectives whose destruction will reduce the German war potential."[9]

Harris was next promoted to air commodore in charge of five front-line stations in the bomber force. In this role, Harris worked diligently to obtain modern aircraft and prepare the flight crews for war. Harris and others pressured senior staff to build large strategic bombers that could bomb German targets from England. After a purchasing mission to the United States, Harris was posted to Palestine, where he commanded the RAF contingent in that area. He was promoted to air vice-marshal in July 1939.[10]

WORLD WAR II

On September 14, 1939, Harris assumed command of No. 5 Bomber Group, which consisted of six operational squadrons and two reserves of Hampden bombers. Bomber Command at this stage of the war was ill-equipped to mount a concerted bombing campaign. Not only were Bomber Command's aircraft inadequate, but aircrew members had not been given adequate training in the tasks they were expected to perform.[11]

Harris worked diligently to improve Bomber Command's capabilities. He traveled to Washington, D.C. in June 1941 to head the RAF delegation there. Because America was still technically neutral, the British had to operate in a semi-surreptitious manner, but they still managed to obtain 20 Boeing B-17C Flying Fortresses to improve Bomber Command's fleet. In addition, new technical aids were invented to increase Bomber Command's capabilities. Because he had the forcefulness and determination to see Bomber Command succeed, Arthur Harris became the commander-in-chief of Bomber Command on February 23, 1942. He did not take a single day's leave during his time at Bomber Command.[12]

Throughout the next three years of war, very seldom would there be a night in which Bomber Command was not involved in some type of operation. Consequently, every day there were plans to be made and considered at Harris's morning conferences. Harris would review the weather forecasts, discuss information on enemy defenses with British intelligence representatives, and listen to objections to proposed bombing operations from Group leaders. The mechanics of command and control were so efficient that bombing crews typically took off less than 10 hours after Harris had made his decisions.[13]

Estimates of 250,000 civilian deaths appear to be reasonable in Dresden.

On March 28, 1942, Frederick Lindemann's area-bombing plan, which had been approved by the British War Cabinet, was initiated by Harris against Germany. Harris continued the Lindemann Plan with undiminished ferocity until the end of the war. The British bombings during this period were often terror bombings designed to shatter the morale of the German civilian population, thereby generating an inclination to surrender. The bombings focused on working-class houses built close together because a higher amount of bloodshed was expected compared to bombing higher-class houses surrounded by large yards and gardens.[14]

Harris conducted a massive raid of Cologne, Germany on the night of May 30-31, 1942, when 1,050 British bombers took off from 55 airfields. This raid was a spectacular success, with the *Bomber Command Quarterly Review* calling it "the greatest air operation ever planned and undoubtedly achieved the greatest single success in aerial warfare." On the night of July 24-25, 1943, British bombers with the help of the U.S. Eighth Air Force began a campaign to destroy Hamburg. These attacks destroyed most of Hamburg and created one of the largest firestorms of the war.[15]

The climax of Bomber Command's offensive against Germany was reached on the night of February 13-14, 1945, when massive bombing raids were directed against Dresden. The population of Dresden was swollen by a horde of terrified German women and children running from the advancing Soviet army. No one will ever know exactly how many people died in the bombings of Dresden, but estimates of at least 250,000 civilian deaths appear to be reasonable. The bombings of Dresden served little military purpose; they were designed primarily to terrify German civilians and break their will to continue the war.[16]

RESULTS OF BRITISH BOMBINGS

The RAF bombing campaign played an important role in defeating Germany in World War II. German Minister of Armaments and War Production Albert Speer wrote after the war:

> The real importance of the air war consisted in the fact that it opened a second front long before the invasion of Europe. That front was the skies over Germany. The unpredictability of the attacks made the front gigantic; every square meter of the territory we controlled was a kind of front line. Defense against air attacks re-

Harris (left) was visited by King George VI and Queen Elizabeth I at Bomber Command headquarters.

> quired the production of thousands of anti-aircraft guns, the stockpiling of tremendous quantities of ammunition all over the country, and holding in readiness hundreds of thousands of soldiers who. in addition. had to stay in position by their guns, often totally inactive for months at a time. As far as I can judge from the accounts I have read, no one has yet seen that this was the greatest lost battle on the German side.[17]

RAF Bomber Command under Harris disrupted much of Germany's production, materially assisted the Russians on the Eastern Front, and forced Germany on the defensive in the air and on the ground. As Adolf Hitler said to Adm. Karl Dönitz, when Dönitz was requesting 200,000 additional naval ratings in 1944: "I haven't got the personnel. The anti-aircraft and night forces must be increased to protect the German cities."[18]

Albert Speer estimated after the war that the British air attacks in 1943 cost Germany a loss of 10% of its armaments production. It is important to note that Britain, with its Bomber Command, was doing the majority of the bombing of Germany in 1943. With the addition of the U.S. Eighth Air Force, Speer estimated that Germany in 1944 lost 20% of her armaments production from the combined Allied bombings.[19]

The effect of the bombings on the success of the military operations in Europe was perhaps best expressed by British Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery after the war: "It was a very great pleasure to me, when I came into this room, to see my old friend Sir Arthur Harris—more affectionately known as Bomber Harris—who wielded the mighty weapon of air power to such good purpose that the job of us soldiers on the ground was comparatively simple. And, I would say that few people did so much to win the war as Bomber Harris." Montgomery added: "I doubt if this is generally realized."[20]

However, Bomber Command's efforts were not without cost. A total of 47,268 aircrew were killed during Bomber Command operations between September 3, 1939 and May 1945. An additional 8,090 people were killed while undertaking non-operational duties, and 530 ground staff were killed on active service—a Bomber Command death-toll figure

of 55,888. In addition, 9,162 people in Bomber Command were wounded in action or on active service.[21] No other branch of the British fighting services suffered such a high rate of death and injury.[22]

MORALITY OF BRITISH BOMBINGS

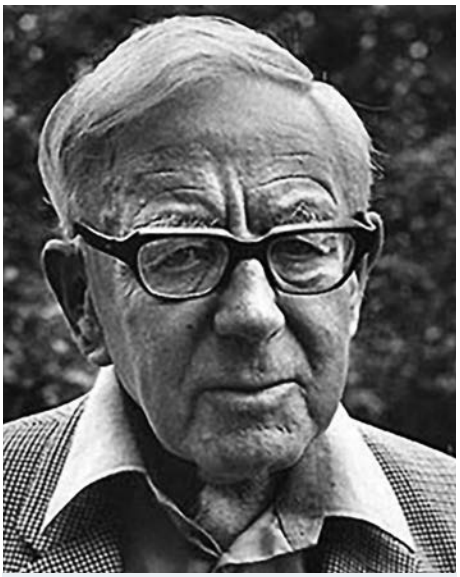
Contrary to popular belief, Harris did not originate the concept of area bombing of German cities. Harris correctly wrote after the war:

> There is a widespread impression, which has often got into print, that I not only invented the policy of area bombing, but also insisted on carrying it out in the face of the natural reluctance to kill women and children that was felt by everyone else. The facts are otherwise. Such decisions of policy are not in any case made by commanders-in-chief in the field but by the ministries, by the Chiefs of Staff Committee, and by the War Cabinet. …The decision to attack large industrial areas instead of key factories was made before I became commander-in-chief.[23]

Harris did, however, implement area bombing with a single-minded fervor which has caused his name to be inextricably linked to it.[24] From the moment he headed Bomber Command, Harris's principal aim was to destroy Germany by relentless bombing until Germany was forced to surrender. Harris believed that, if air power was fully implemented, Germany could be destroyed without the Allied armies having to conduct a land campaign in Western Europe.[25]

Area bombing was an important part of Harris's strategy. In fact, the United States Strategic Bombing Survey estimated that 60% of Bomber Command's operational effort during the war had gone into area attacks.[26]

Harris wrote about the area bombings he conducted in the Ruhr: "But it must be emphasized that in no instance, except in Essen, were we aiming specifically at any one factory during the Battle of the Ruhr; the destruction of factories, which was nevertheless on an enormous scale, could be regarded as a bonus. The aiming points were usually right in the [civilian] center of the town."[27]



British historian A.J.P. Taylor, among others, have either condemned the area bombings of civilian centers or expressed doubts about their morality. Most assuredly, the carpet bombings of Dresden, Pforzheim, Würzburg etc at the end of the war were criminal in that they were completely unnecessary, targeted civilians and were of little military significance. Arthur Harris was quoted as saying,"The attack on Dresden was at the time considered a military necessity by much more important people than myself."

Harris showed no remorse about area bombings after the war. He wrote:

> In spite of all that happened at Hamburg, bombing proved a comparatively humane method. For one thing, it saved the flower of the youth of this country and of our allies from being mown down by the military in the field, as it was in Flanders in the war of 1914-1918. But the point is often made that bombing is specially wicked because it causes casualties among civilians. This is true, but then all wars have caused casualties among civilians. For instance, after the last war the British government issued a White Paper in which it was estimated that our blockade of Germany had caused nearly 800,000 deaths—naturally these were mainly of women and children and old people because at all costs the enemy had had to keep his fighting men adequately fed, so that most of what food there was went to them.[28]

Harris and other British leaders viewed their area bombings as retaliation for similar German bombings in Warsaw, Rotterdam, Coventry, London and the Baedeker raids.[29] This was the main argument used in the earlier part of World War II to justify area bombings. However, as British author Michael Glover wrote: "Civilian air raid deaths in Britain throughout the war amounted to 60,000; in Germany 800,000. There can be little doubt that, considered as retaliation, the imbalance was overwhelming."[30]

Harris didn't regret the mass slaughter of innocent civilians at Dresden. In justifying the Dresden bombings, Harris said: "Actually Dresden was a mass of munitions works, an intact government center, and a key transportation center. It is now none of these things."[31]

Harris also wrote about Dresden: "I know the destruction of so large and splendid a city at this late stage of the war was considered unnecessary even by a good many people who admit that our earlier attacks were as fully justified as any other operation of war. Here I will only say that the attack on Dresden was at the time considered a military necessity by much more important people than myself."[32]

In Alexander McKee's opinion, however, Dresden was bombed more for political rather than military reasons. McKee wrote: "The standard whitewash gambit, both British and American, is to mention that Dresden con-

tained targets X, Y and Z, and to let the innocent reader assume that these targets were attacked, whereas, in fact, the bombing plan totally omitted them and thus, except for one or two mere accidents, they escaped." In other words, there was a tremendous amount of death and misery from the bombings, but they did not affect the outcome of the war.[33]

McKee wrote that the railway bridge over the Elbe was a single key point which, if knocked out, would bring rail traffic to a halt for months. However, it was not an RAF target. The rail marshalling yards and the Autobahn bridge outside of Dresden to the west were also important military targets, but they were both never attacked. There was also a *Waffen*-SS barracks with some 4,000 German soldiers in the New Town (Neustadt) area, but this obvious military target was never attacked.[34]

McKee concluded: "The bomber commanders were not really interested in any purely military or economic targets, which was just as well, for they knew very little about Dresden; the RAF even lacked proper maps of the city. What they were looking for was a big built-up area which they could burn, and which Dresden possessed in full measure. Any ordinary tourist guide made that obvious; indeed, this vulnerability was built into the history of the city."[35]

POSTWAR ERA

Harris was given many awards and was praised by numerous British leaders after the war. Winston Churchill, for example, wrote a letter to Harris on May 15, 1945:

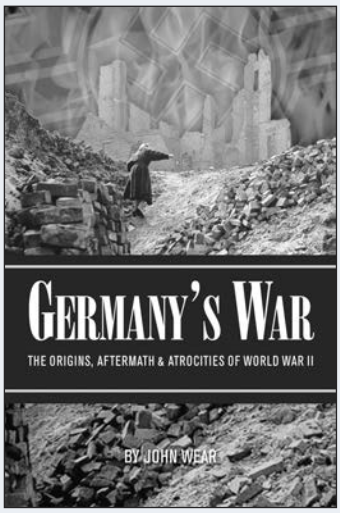
> Now that Nazi Germany is defeated, I wish to express to you, on behalf of His Majesty's government, the deep sense of gratitude which is felt by all the nations for the glorious part which has been played by Bomber Command in forging the victory. For over two years, Bomber Command alone carried the war to the heart of Germany, bringing hope to the people of occupied Europe and to the enemy a foretaste of the mighty power which was rising against him. … All your operations were planned with great care and skill; they were executed in the face of desperate opposition and appalling hazards. They made a decisive contribution to Germany's defeat. The conduct of these operations demonstrated the fiery, gallant spirit which animated your aircrews and the high sense of duty of all ranks under your command. I believe that the massive achievement of Bomber Command will long be remembered as an example of duty nobly done.[36]

After Harris left Bomber Command in September 1946, he wrote his book *Bomber Offensive* to tell the story of Bomber Command's accomplishments during the war, and to honor the courage and determination of the aircrews who fought under his command. In 1948, Harris moved to South Africa, where he managed the South African Marine Corporation (Safmarine) until 1953. Harris returned to England in 1953, and lived out his remaining years in the Ferry House at Goring-on-Thames. He died on April 5, 1984, eight days before his 92nd birthday.[37]

The controversy around Harris and area bombings lingers to this day. British historians such as A.J.P. Taylor, Geoffrey Best, Michael Glover, and even Robert Saundby, Harris's second-in-command during the entire campaign, have either condemned the area bombings, or expressed doubts about their morality.[38]

Certainly, this author thinks the area bombings of Dresden, Pforzheim, Würzburg and other German cities at the end of the war were uncalled for.

However, I don't think Harris should be condemned as a war criminal. The British area bombings had the support of Churchill and other British leaders, and Harris was doing his job as a soldier. Many of the arguments for area bombings also seemed very persuasive in the context of the deadly struggle at the time.[39] Harris



Germany's War

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deserves credit for his hard work and dedication during the war. There is little doubt that Harris was the right man for the job, and that no other leader could have extracted so much from his men in the face of such fearful odds for three long years.[40] ❖

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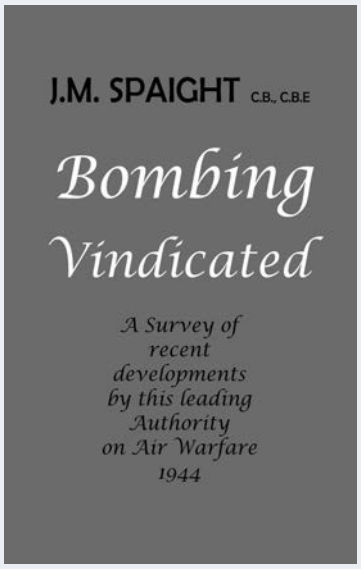
JOHN WEAR was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit.



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By Vincent Reynouard. Translated by Carlos Porter. Is everything we have been told about the "evil" Gestapo—the German secret police of the Third Reich—nothing but lies and overexaggerated atrocity yarns? Is the reputation of the Gestapo as a murderous collection of torturers and thugs false? Vincent Reynouard has taken the time to compare the accusations made against the Gestapo at the Nuremberg Tribunals by the Allies with the postwar French trials of the same personnel, involving the same cases, the same victims and the same eyewitnesses. What he found was that the evidence and accusations presented by the French and Allies against the Germans were not the same. The accusations made at Nuremberg in these cases were grossly embellished, proving the Nuremberg Trials were a complete sham. Softcover, 236 pages, #734, *$18*.

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The Spanish-American War and the Rise of U.S. Imperialism

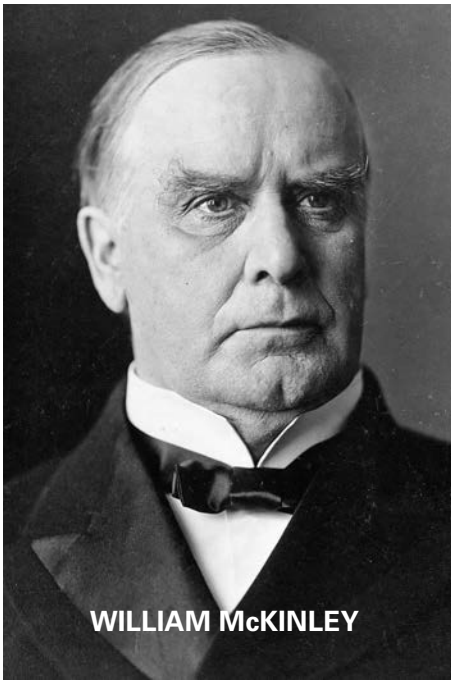
BY ANTONIUS J. PATRICK

INTRODUCTION

The Spanish-American War was the culmination of centuries of Anglo-American efforts to drive Spain out of the Western Hemisphere. Even after most of Spain's provinces had become independent, the United States continued to expand territorially at Mexico's expense and constantly undermined the remnants of Spanish culture in Latin America which centered on the Catholic Church. The U.S. invariably backed anticlerical movements all across Latin America that sought to further confiscate Church property and persecute its clergy.

With Spain's military defeat in 1898 and the taking of its last significant possessions in the Americas—Cuba and Puerto Rico—and, more importantly for U.S. imperialists at the time, the seizure of the Philippines and Guam, America was transformed, almost overnight, into a world power.

While Cuba and Puerto Rico came into the U.S. orbit, the real objective, the capture of the Philippines, had nothing to do with the supposed cause of the war—the blowing up of the battleship *Maine* in Havana Harbor. "Remember the Maine! To hell with Spain!" was coined by warmongering American jingoists demanding action against Spain.



WILLIAM McKINLEY

American imperialists had long sought to establish a coaling station for the refueling of ships and a military base in the Far East which was to gain access to Chinese markets and become a player in Asian political affairs. After the conquest of the Philippines, the U.S. became involved in putting down the nationalist uprising in China—the Boxer Rebellion. Worse, the American presence in the Far East would facilitate its participation in WWII, as the Roosevelt administration pursued a "back door" policy of belligerency with the Japanese, which led to the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

IDEOLOGY

Individuals' actions are ultimately guided by their beliefs. Beliefs are shaped by religious and philosophical principles that forge an ideology which is reflected in the collective outlook of societies. Preceding any grand social change there is invariable a shift in ideology.

The dissemination of ideas is typically performed by "intellectuals." Intellectuals are not strictly academics, but consists of a wide range of individuals and groups—journalists, teachers, ministers, lecturers, publicists, radio and television commentators, writers of fiction, cartoonists and artists. The group may also include professional men and technicians, major businessmen, scientists and doctors.[1]

The "axiom" that shifts in ideology precedes change in social and political action can be seen in America in the years leading up to its conflict with Spain as the nation's intellectuals pushed for an overseas empire via a war.

TWO CIVILIZATIONS

From their founding, the American colonies which would become the United States and Spain's New World possessions were different cultures. Latin America was Catholic while the British colonies were nominally Protestant, although its political leadership was largely Deist. The American state

had no established religion, and its Constitution made no reference to the Christian God.

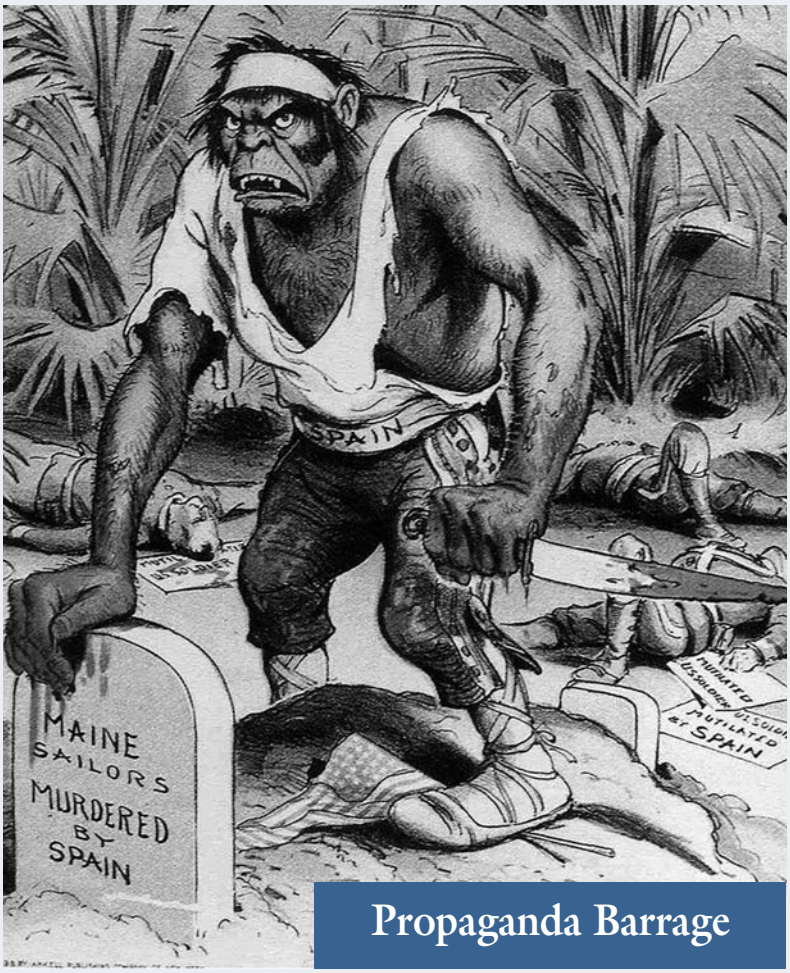
The discovery of the New World was funded and developed under the august reign of Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand, who pope Alexander VI called *Los Reyes Católicos*—"The Catholic Monarchs." The Spanish monarchy was responsible for the development of the continent and, while the exploitation of the new lands was part of the Crown's rule, the evangelization, conversion and education of the indigenous peoples were an integral part of what became the Spanish Empire. [See TBR, Nov./Dec. 2020.—Ed.]

The religions of the two civilizations shaped their respective customs, morés, institutions, languages and laws. Thus, the two cultures were fundamentally at odds, which meant that there would be conflict especially as Americans moved westward.

A one-sided war between Mexico and the U.S. (1846-48) resulted in the acquisition of vast amounts of territory for the latter. Despite the land grab, the U.S. continued to meddle in Latin American affairs, backing anti-Catholic movements and strongmen who would build little of their own, but only plundered and looted what the Church and Spain had previously created.

The antipathy for Spain and Catholicism continued throughout the 19th century and came to a boiling point in 1898. America's attitude toward Latin America, which was, surprisingly, held by many American Catholic churchmen at the time, has been aptly described by G.J.A. O'Toole:

> The grievances set forth in our own Declaration of Independence were still able to quicken the pulse and arouse indignation against colonial monarchies across the seas. Republican government was still considered something of a radical new departure from the status quo. . . . [M]ost of the nations



Propaganda Barrage

The Spanish-American War was the first American conflict in which the media helped foment the war by fabricating atrocity stories to inflame the public in favor of foreign intervention. Specifically, Americans were convinced by newspaper moguls that the Spanish were severely maltreating the people of Cuba, then under the rule of a waning Spanish Empire. But the United States had long been interested in Cuba, and it was not for any humanitarian reasons. As early as 1848, The United States expressed a willingness to purchase Cuba from Spain. President James K. Polk offered $100 million and, later, President Franklin Pierce offered $130 million for it. Both offers were turned down by the Spanish. After the U.S. Civil War, interest in acquiring Cuba grew. At the time, William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer ushered in the era of "yellow journalism" at a time when the two men were waging a circulation war for more readers. Mass atrocity stories were concocted, rarely if ever verified, alleging the Spanish military was raping and killing civilians and condemning critics of the Cuban government to concentration camps. The sinking of the *Maine* gave Hearst the "useful disaster" he was looking for. His papers immediately blamed Spanish terrorists for the explosion without waiting for official verification. By then, it was too late. A large portion of the U.S. population had been whipped into an anti-Spanish frenzy, calling for blood to avenge the dead U.S. sailors and "to save the Cuban people." Above, a propaganda poster of the era depicts a bloodthirsty, knife-wielding Spanish apeman snarling over the graves of U.S. servicemen.

PERPETUAL WAR FOR PERPETUAL PEACE
A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE FOREIGN POLICY OF FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT AND ITS AFTERMATH
HARRY ELMER BARNES (EDITOR)

Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace

A Critical Examination of the Foreign Policy of FDR and Its Aftermath

A collection of Revisionist essays edited by Harry Elmer Barnes dealing with the duplicity of American foreign policy leading up to the Second World War. Shows how the Roosevelt Administration deliberately manipulated events in Europe and Asia to bring the U.S. into the war; how Roosevelt was aware of the date, time and place of the Pearl Harbor attack before it happened (and deliberately let it go ahead); and much more. The authors show the deception perpetrated against the American people, who were 80 percent opposed to entering the war. 1. Revisionism and the Historical Blackout. 2. The United States and the Road to War in Europe. 3. Roosevelt Is Frustrated in Europe. 4: How American Policy toward Japan Contributed to War in the Pacific. 5: Japanese-American Relations, 1921-1941; The Pacific Back Road to War. 6. The Actual Road to Pearl Harbor. 7: The Pearl Harbor Investigations. 8: The Bankruptcy of a Policy. 9: American Foreign Policy in the Light of National Interest at the Mid-Century. Softcover, 693 pages, #652, ***$33*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

> of Europe were still ruled by crowned heads. More than any other European power, Spain represented the medieval despotism of the Old World. Catholic Spain—the land of the Inquisition and the Armada, the ancient nemesis of Anglo-Saxon, Protestant liberalism, the home of the conquistadors who raped and plundered from Mexico to Peru—this was the image that fueled popular sentiment in the United States.[2]

CHANGE IN U.S. IDEOLOGY

Up until the War for Southern Independence, the U.S. followed, at least overseas, a non-interventionist foreign policy. Presidents George Washington and Thomas Jefferson warned against entangling alliances. Even as the U.S. expanded across the continent (a lot of which came at the expense of Spanish and later Mexican territory), the nation was "isolationist" in regard to world affairs.

The defeat of the Confederacy saw the beginning of the end of the ideas of Jefferson and those of the Antifederalists which stood for limited government both at home and abroad. The philosophy of Alexander Hamilton, which was carried on by the Whigs, and later Abe Lincoln and the Republican Party, would eventually come to dominate America's political scene by the end of the 19th century. The Democratic Party, too, would abandon the ideals of Jefferson, John Calhoun and Andrew Jackson and become little different than their rival, as the two dominant political parties would become indistinguishable on the major issues and would remain so till today.

America's westward expansion was justified, in part, by the concept of Manifest Destiny, which held that it was divinely inspired to become the dominant force not only in North America but also throughout the hemisphere. The religious overtones in Manifest Destiny elevated the country's settlement of the West and later overseas expeditions beyond merely settlement and development, but a "missionary" one to bring American-style democracy to peoples throughout the world.

In the conquest of the Philippines, politicians and religious leaders sought to justify their actions as somehow doing the work of Providence. "God was invoked," states G.J.A. O'Toole, "literally by many Protestant clergymen who saw a divinely imposed national duty to Christianize the Filipinos."[3]

In a speech to a delegation of Methodist churchmen, President William McKinley expressed his pietistic mindset:

> The truth is I didn't want the Philippines and, when they came to us as a gift from the gods, I did not know what to do about them. … I am not ashamed to tell you, gentlemen, that I went down on my knees and prayed to Almighty God for light and guidance more than one night. … [T]here was nothing left for us to do but to take them all, and to educate the Filipinos, and uplift and civilize and Christianize them, and by God's grace do the very best we could by them, as our fellow-men for whom Christ also died.[4]

The Christianization that McKinley so pridefully spoke of was really a "de-Catholicization" of a country that had been "Christianized" and civilized for over four centuries and, by all accounts, was populated by some of the most fervent Catholics of all the Asian peoples.

FACTORS LEADING TO WAR

The declaration by the Census Bureau in 1890 that the frontier was officially closed with no apparent tracts of land without settlers had a profound psychological impact on the country's intelligentsia, especially those who had pushed the idea of Manifest Destiny. The importance of the frontier and the development on American democracy and institutions gave rise to an entire school of thought with the publication of Frederick Jackson Turner's influential essay "The Significance of the Frontier in American History."[5] For the more zealous ad-

herents of the New Manifest Destiny, the nation had to look overseas to advance its notions of American self-government and its way of life, whether foreigners wanted it or not.

There was a financial aspect in the push for overseas expansion—the securing of foreign markets. This mostly came from the growing interconnected class of Big Business, politicos, and financial elites who supported the erroneous idea of "surplus production" of goods. The supposed problem of "overproduction" would be greatly eased if businesses could export their unsold goods to overseas markets.

Of course, nothing stopped entrepreneurs from engaging in such practices if such a problem actually existed. This is how trade was previously conducted. American producers traded on their own, making deals risking their own capital. If their goods sold and found markets, they rightly received profits. If they did not or were expropriated by foreign governments, it was their loss. The U.S. taxpayer was not on the hook for it.

The new ideas on trade were actually a reformation of Hamilton's views which, in fact, were based on the British mercantilist policy of the 18th century, which caused so much opposition within the colonies and was a catalyst for the American Revolution. The neo-mercantilism of the late 19th century would have the U.S. government take the lead and "negotiate" with foreign governments, guaranteeing their business favorites monopoly privileges and subsidies while the state would gain influence in the politics of foreign lands. The cozy relationship between mercantilist firms and the burgeoning American imperial apparatus would lead to political intervention in the affairs of countless countries.

Another powerful factor in the creation of the American imperial state was the publication of U.S. Naval officer Alfred Thayer Mahan's *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783*, which appeared in 1890.

More War Propaganda: The American public had been convinced via fake news reports that the Cuban people would be better off under "benevolent" U.S. rule. In this propaganda poster, Uncle Sam, in Spanish-style breeches and tights adorned with stars and stripes, protects a symbol of Cuba in the form of a comely Hispanic woman, begging for protection from a "dastardly" Spaniard.

The book provided more ammunition for those who argued for the New Manifest Destiny, and also fit in nicely with neo-mercantilism. In an article, Mahan prophesied the "inevitability" of the nation taking a role in world affairs, despite the opposition of domestic recalcitrants: "Whether they like it or not, Americans must now look outward. The growing production of the country demands it. An increasing volume of public sentiment demands it."[6]

U.S. CATHOLICS AND THE WAR

One would think that American Catholics, especially the hierarchy, would have opposed the war. Instead of outrage at the naked aggression, there was little protest from either the laity or hierarchy. In fact, some members of the American church's hierarchy enthusiastically backed intervention.

A revealing and shocking letter sent by Bishop Denis O'Connell, the first rector of the North American College in Rome, to Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul, Minnesota, expressed what a top American prelate and, apparently, his fellow bishop thought of the war:

> For me this is not simply a question of Cuba. If it were, it were no question or a poor question. Then let the "greasers" eat one

another up and save the lives of our dear boys.

But for me it is a question of much more moment—it is a question of two civilizations. It is the question of all that is old and vile and mean and rotten and cruel and false in Europe against all that is free and noble and open and true and humane in America.[7]

To Bishop O'Connell, once Spain—and with it the remnants of Christian Europe—was liquidated, a brave new world would be ushered in based on liberal democracy with America as the instrument of bringing about the New Age even if it meant violence and bloodshed:

> When Spain is swept off the seas much of the meanness and narrowness of old Europe goes with it to be replaced by the freedom and openness of America.[8]

Warmongers typically invoke Providence to justify their grandiose schemes. Bishop O'Connell was no different. As a Catholic churchman the degree that he pleaded for his vision was, to say the least, quite disturbing. In his mind, America's conquest of Cuba and the Philippines was part of the divine will:

> This is God's way of developing the world. … Now God passes the banner to the hands of America, to bear it—in the cause of humanity—and it is your office to make its destiny known to America and become its grand chaplain.[9]

Once chosen, the country must fulfill its divinely imposed duty:

> … America cannot certainly with honor, or fortune, evade its great share in it. Go to America and say, thus saith the Lord! Then you will live in history as God's Apostle in modern times to Church and to Society.[10]

That Bishop O'Connell could operate unhindered in Rome with such an attitude showed how far Catholicism had come into line with the modern world.

Catholic Bishop Denis J. O'Connell was a believer in liberal democracy. He thought that the defeat of Spain meant that the "meanness and narrowness of old Europe," would be replaced by the "freedom and openness of America" across the hemisphere. He was very wrong.

THE WAR

With the ideological factors in place, much of the nation's financial elites on board, and little opposition from a religious constituency that may have stood against U.S. aggression, American imperialists turned their sights on the last remnants of the Spanish Empire. As Spanish-Cuban relations on the island continued to deteriorate, and with the American press fanning the flames of the "atrocities" committed by the Spanish government, all that was needed was an "incident" to mobilize public opinion for intervention. The sinking of the *Maine* provided the *casus belli*.

From the perspective of America's empire builders and much of the public at large, the defeat of Spain in the Caribbean was wildly successful, as the war accomplished its objectives with little loss of life or national treasure. The "victory" was aptly summed up by John Hay, U.S. ambassador to Great Britain: "It has been a splendid little war; begun with the highest motives, carried on with magnificent intelligence and spirit, favored by that fortune which loves the brave."[11]

Since one of the arguments for the war was to free Cuba from Spanish domination, the U.S. could not outright make the island a possession. Instead, it passed the Platt Amendment which provided the requirements for U.S. troop withdrawal after the war's conclusion. The provisions of the amendment were incorporated into the Cuban-American Treaty of Relations in 1903. The severe restrictions made the island a virtual colony. Some of its draconian points included:

- Unilateral right of the U.S. to militarily intervene on the island;
- Setting aside of land to lease for U.S. naval bases;
- Limitation on the treaty-making ability of the Cuban government; and
- Grants of monopoly privileges to U.S. firms.

The passage of the treaty provided cover for America's second occupation of the island from 1906-09. The provisions of the treaty were undone in 1934, however. The political stage had been set, and a series of corrupt, U.S.-friendly regimes plundered the Cuban people until Fidel Castro and the Communists came to power in 1958.

CONQUEST OF THE PHILIPPINES

The war against Spain in the Pacific, which was quickly forgotten by the politicos and the press, was a far different and less successful undertaking than the takeover of Cuba. From the start, the U.S.'s occupation of the Philippines was rife with difficulties and was to become the first, and certainly not the last, instance of American foreign policy duplicity and its brutality in dealing with indigenous peoples. "The war's bloody sequel," writes Joseph Stromberg, "the savage counter-insurgency campaign necessary to secure U.S. colonial power in the Philippines, disappeared into an Orwellian memory hole not to be heard from

A group of tough Tagalog Filipino revolutionaries during the Spanish-American War of 1898.

again until the Vietnam war, to which it bore a certain resemblance."[12]

The capture of the Philippines was squarely on the minds of the McKinley administration's jingoists, most notably Assistant Secretary of the Navy and later President Theodore Roosevelt. Before war was even declared, Roosevelt ordered Commodore George Dewey to make plans for an attack on Spain's Pacific fleet. A day before (April 24, 1898) Congress authorized military action in Cuba "to empower the president to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba and "to leave the government and control of the island to its people," Secretary of the Navy John D. Long ordered Dewey to begin operations in Asia.[13] So much for the supposed noble goal of solely liberating the Cuban people from Spanish bondage.

While the U.S. had achieved its military goal in the Far East, securing a peace or, more accurately, the pacification of its new subject people who sought independence, proved to be highly problematic. The unjustified aggression against Spain was now escalated to a murderous degree by the world's newest imperial power against its Filipino subjects.

At first the Filipino revolutionaries, who had fought against Spain, were praiseworthy of the United States. One rebel leader exclaimed:

> Compatriots! Divine Providence is about to place independence within our reach, and in a way the most free and independent nation could hardly wish for. The Americans, not from mercenary motives, but for the sake of humanity and the lamentations of so many persecuted people, have considered it opportune to extend their protecting mantle to our beloved country.[14]

Such naiveté was quickly squashed under the boot of the fledgling imperial power. It would not take long for a number of the revolutionaries, and certainly the general public, to long for the days of "Spanish tyranny."

As the ravenous American expansionists secured more and more concessions from Spain and eventually total control of the islands, the indigenous independence movement began to see the handwriting on the wall. U.S. officials also realized that

After the Spanish were defeated in the Spanish-American War, various Filipino resistance groups waged a guerrilla war against their new occupiers, the United States. The tactics of the U.S. military were so brutal, they inevitably led to the court martial and forcible retirement of Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith. Above, U.S. soldiers pose with Filipino Moro dead after what has been dubbed the First Battle of Bud Dajo, March 7, 1906. To Filipinos, it is rightfully known as the Moro Crater Massacre.

pacification of the country would require bloodshed and the dispersal of the subject population.

On February 4, 1899, less than two months after the Treaty of Paris ended hostilities, fighting broke out between Filipino rebels and American forces. The colonial war, which became known as the "Philippine Insurrection," ended "officially" on July 4, 1902, although resistance in some areas continued for years afterwards.

The war cost 4,200 American lives with 2,800 wounded while 20,000 Filipino freedom fighters were killed. Some 220,000 Filipino civilians died of "gunfire, starvation and the effects of concentration camps."[15] The conquest of the islands and the pacification of the insurgency cost U.S. taxpayers $600 million—nearly triple the money spent on the Caribbean campaign.

The war adversely affected the Philippine society as it would those nations that had the misfortune of encountering the United States Empire in the coming century:

> American rule in the Philippines led to massive acquisition of Philippine resources by U.S. companies by political means. U.S. rule reinforced the power of local feudal elements, landlords, and bureaucrat-capitalists. Political instability, dictatorship, and revolutionary outbreaks characterized the American-trained Philippine nation after independence following World War II.[16]

U.S. suzerainty over the islands was achieved in the most brutal of fashion, as its military duplicated many of the same measures that the Union Army committed against the South during the Civil War. The stern measures that were employed against the American Indians were also openly spoken about by officials:

> If we decide to stay, we must bury all qualms and scruples … the consent of the governed etc, and stay. We exterminated the American Indians and, I guess, most of us are proud of it or, at least, believe the end justified the means; and we must have no scruples about exterminating this other race standing in the way of progress and enlightenment, if it is necessary.[17]

An officer stated:

> Our men have been relentless, have killed to exterminate men, women and children, prisoners and captives, active insurgents and

suspected people, from lads of 10 up, an idea prevailing that the Filipino was little better than a dog.[18]

The pro-war press buried most of these accounts and attempted to justify them on the grounds that the Filipino insurgents had likewise committed atrocities against American military personnel. Due to the immense distance, and because of the success in Cuba, the public was mostly kept in the dark about American military actions in the Far East. The Republicans suffered little backlash at the polls despite the formation of anti-war groups and prominent personalities such as famed American novelist Mark Twain criticizing the country's rise from republic to empire.

CONCLUSION

While many look to U.S. intervention in World War I as the beginning of its worldwide empire, the Spanish-American War is more accurately its genesis. The United States may have entered World War I had it not fought Spain a generation earlier, but its victory and acquisition of overseas possessions almost guaranteed that it would be a participant in the human slaughter that took place in Europe from 1914-1918.

While war may have been avoided, the factors that led to U.S. participation in it, most importantly, the changes in national ideology, would have pushed the nation to seek another situation to exploit to assuage its imperialistic ambitions. Tragically, the Spanish-American War instigated over a century of warmaking and interventionist escapades, transforming the nation into a murderous and destructive world empire. ❖

The Spanish-American War instigated over a century of war and intervention.

ENDNOTES:

1 The classic analysis of intellectuals and the state can be found in F.A. Hayek's "The Intellectuals and Socialism." Originally published in *The University of Chicago Law Review* (Spring 1949), a PDF can be found at www.cdn.mises.org.

2 G.J.A. O'Toole, *The Spanish War: An American Epic—1898*, New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1984, p. 59.

3 O'Toole, *The Spanish War*, p. 384.

4 Quoted in O'Toole, *The Spanish War*, p. 386.

5 Turner first read his paper in 1893 at the meeting of the American Historical Association.

6 Quoted in Stromberg, "The Spanish-American War," p. 171.

7 Quoted in Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., *The Americanist Heresy in Roman Catholicism, 1895-1900*, University of Notre Dame, IN: Notre Dame Press, 1963, p. 163.

8 *Ibid.*

9 *Ibid.*, pp. 163, 165.

10 *Ibid.*, p. 165.

11 Quoted in Joseph R. Stromberg, "The Spanish-American War as Trial Run, or Empire as its Own Justification," in John V. Denson, ed., *The Costs of War: America's Pyrrhic Victories*, Second Expanded Edition. New Brunswick: Transaction Publishers, 2001, 1999, p. 169.

12 *Ibid.*

13 *Ibid.*, p. 181.

14 Quoted in Stromberg, "The Spanish-American War as Trial Run," p. 184.

15 *Ibid.*, p. 194.

16 *Ibid.*

17 *Ibid.*, p. 188.

18 *Ibid.*

Antonius J. Patrick is the pen name of a scholar and educator living and employed in the Washington, D.C. area who must remain anonymous to avoid retribution from his employers. This article is dedicated to the great Revisionist historian James J. Martin (September 18, 1916 to April 4, 2004). See more from Patrick in TBR's year-end index, Nov./Dec. of each year.

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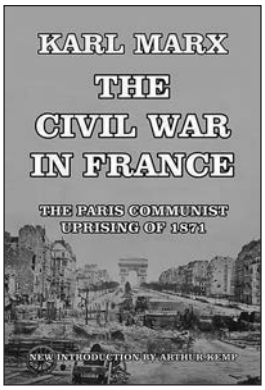

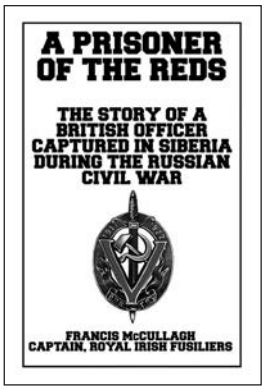
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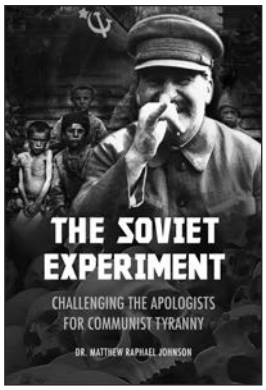

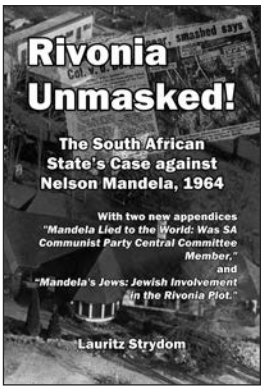
Rivonia Unmasked!
The South African State's Case against Nelson Mandela, 1964
With two new appendices
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and
"Mandela's Jews: Jewish Involvement in the Rivonia Plot."
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COMMUNISM, BOLSHEVISM, SOCIALISM

The Civil War in France: The Paris Communist Uprising of 1871

A gripping account of the infamous and short-lived 1871 "Paris Commune," or communist uprising, in France's capital city, written by the founder of communism. Karl Marx's book was one of the first written to discuss the impact of the commune, and although naturally written with a strong pro-communist bias and a visceral hatred of Napoleon III, it provides a fascinating insight into the thinking and internal machinations of the commune. The commune briefly ruled Paris from March 18 until May 28, 1871, after being elected as the city council. Acting as a lightning rod for socialist radicals from Poland to Italy, the commune quickly dissolved into the usual "dictatorship of the proletariat" and began stripping away civil liberties and creating state enforcement agencies to implement its decrees by terror and coercion. Among its rules was a "Decree on Hostages"—in terms of which any person could be arrested, imprisoned and tried. Thousands were murdered in this manner, including a number of prominent Christian leaders. It is estimated that up to 20,000 people died during the rule of the commune. Softcover, 146 pages, #849, *$15.*

Communism in Germany! The Truth About the Communist Conspiracy

By Adolf Ehrt. This illustrated work shows that the Communist conspiracy to create a 1918-style Bolshevik Revolution in Germany was far advanced. Bombings, assassinations and a planned list of murders and street violence were already under way when the Reichstag arson took place as part of the plan to create a Soviet Germany. Softcover, 179 pages, #700, *$20.*

Prisoner of the Reds: The Story of a British Officer Captured in Siberia During the Russian Civil War

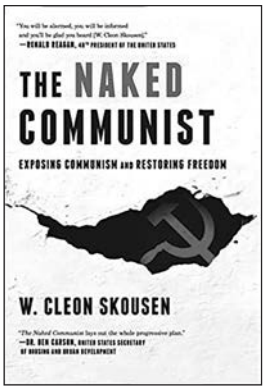
By Capt. Francis McCullagh, Royal Irish Fusiliers. A gripping eyewitness account of the two tumultuous years of 1919-1920 in the Soviet Union—a period which saw the collapse of the major anti-communist White army in the face of a determined Red army assault, the murder of Czar Nicholas II and his family, and the early organizational stages of the Bolshevist state. These earth-shaking events were witnessed and recorded by famous international journalist Francis McCullagh—who was also, in secret, a British army intelligence officer deployed into Russia by the British government as part of its aid package to the anti-communist forces during the Russian Civil War. Starting at the time of the major rout of the White Russian forces in November 1919, McCullagh vividly describes the infamous chaotic retreat across Siberia by the White army, their capture by the victorious Reds, and his successful "transition" to a journalist, hiding his military intelligence post from the victors. Softcover, 394 pages, #853, *$22.*

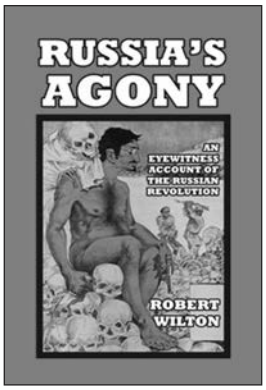
The Soviet Experiment: Challenging the Apologists for Communist Tyranny

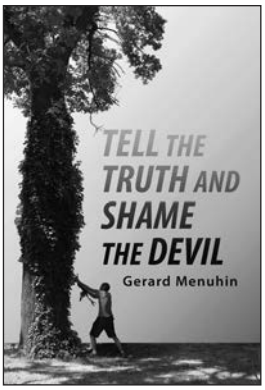
Br. Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson. The USSR remains one of the least understood of all societies despite its having only existed in the 20th century. It stands as the great embarrassment of the globe's liberal elite and they do all they can to mystify their role in creating and supporting this totalitarian disaster. One of the reasons it remains so misunderstood is that very few can wrap their heads around depravity of this magnitude. Josef Stalin once said in an article appearing in *Pravda* that, under his rule, "life had become more joyous and carefree." There's a level of dissociation here that only a handful can penetrate and still retain their sanity. In *The Soviet Experiment: Challenging the Apologists for Communist Tyranny*, Dr. Matthew Johnson explains the catastrophe of the Marxist Soviet Union and the ideological fog behind which it hid for so long. Softcover, 241 pages, #835, *$25.*

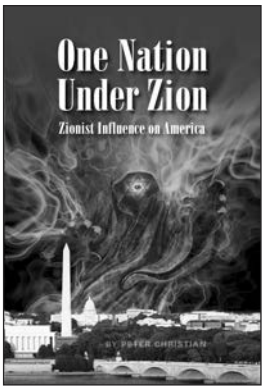
The Naked Communist: Exposing Communism & Restoring Freedom

Here is a timely update to the phenomenal national bestseller! Soon after its quiet release during the height of the "Red Scare" in 1958, *The Naked Communist: Exposing Communism and Restoring Freedom* exploded in popularity, selling almost 2 million copies to date and finding its way into the libraries of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the White House, and homes across the U.S. From the tragic falls of China, Korea, Russia and the UN, to the fascinating histories of Alger Hiss, Whittaker Chambers, Elizabeth Bentley and Gen. MacArthur, *The Naked Communist* lays out the entire graphic story of Communism, its past, present and future. After searching unsuccessfully for concise literature on the Communist threat, W. Cleon Skousen saw the urgent need for a comprehensive book that could guide the American conversation. So he distilled his FBI experience, decades of research and more than 100 Communist books and treatises into one clarifying, readable volume that became a touchstone of American values and earned praise from the likes









of Ronald Reagan, Glenn Beck and Ben Carson. This text draws a detailed picture of the Communist as he sees himself—stripped of propaganda and pretense. Readers gain a unique insight into the inner workings of Communism—its appeal, its history, its unchanging concepts, even its secret timetable of conquest. Who gave America's nuclear secrets to the Soviets? How did the FBI fight Communism after it was forced underground in 1918? Why did the West lose 600 million allies after WWII? What really happened in Korea? What is Communism's secret weapon? What are the 45 goals of Communism in the U.S. and how did they implement 44 of them? What lies ahead? What can you do to stop the neo-Bolshevism infecting America? Updated in 2017, *The Naked Communist* sheds light on how this book has sold 2 million copies and why it is more relevant now than it was 60 years ago—even more so as we look around the United States today. Skousen's groundbreaking work provides a renewed understanding of the greatest threats facing America right now. Hardback, 452 pages, #878, *$27.*

Russia's Agony: An Eyewitness Account of the Russian Revolution

By Robert Wilton. The author provided the first Western eyewitness account of the monumental and bloody events that resulted in the creation of the Soviet Union from the ashes of the world's largest Christian state. Wilton provides a full historical background of the disastrous course of WWI for Russia, which set the scene for the brutal seizure of power by the Bolsheviks. He then details the Red Terror's full enormity and explains what was really going on behind the scenes in Russia at the time. Softcover, 404 pages, #634, *$27.*

Tell the Truth & Shame the Devil

By Gerard Menuhin. (The anti-Zionist son of Jewish violinist Yehudi Menuhin.) Second updated and indexed edition. Nations engage in perpetual war while bankers and armaments makers line their pockets from the carnage. The citizens of the world have been cut out of government, whether they live in a democracy, republic, theocracy or dictatorship. All the while, the ruling elite grow richer as the real producers struggle. Behind the scenes, events are controlled by puppetmasters. How did this world get to where it is now? Who could have stopped it? What can we do? Softcover, 457 pages, #715, *$20.*

One Nation Under Zion: Zionist Influence on America

Have Jews founded an earthly kingdom right here in America? Who invented the term "anti-Semitism"? Is the banking industry the powerful sword of Zionism? Where did the holocaust tale originate and why? Why were the Zionists bent on gaining the Holy Land instead of more hospitable tracts of land offered? How has political correctness been used to attain Zionist goals? Do Jewish forces pull the strings of power in America? This and more are revealed by Peter Christian. Softcover, 118 pages, #660, *$14.*

Behind Communism

By Frank L. Britton. Fully revised, expanded and updated from the original 1952 book, this work clearly shows that Communism grew out of Russian Judaism. Although the Soviet Union has disappeared, the ideology that underpinned that state—state-engineered economic and social egalitarianism—lives on, and is stronger than ever before in the West. Now completely updated to include postwar Communist movements in eastern Europe, Britain, America, South Africa and China, this book is the most detailed record yet of the Jewish role in Communism. Softcover, 237 pages, #632, *$20.*

Rivonia Unmasked! The South African State's Case Against Nelson Mandela, 1964

First published in 1965, this book was the White South African government's official version of the 1963-1964 "Rivonia Treason Trial" which saw eight top South African Communist Party (SACP) and African National Congress (ANC) leaders, Mandela included, sentenced to life in prison for their plan to seize power by violence in South Africa and turn it into a Marxist state. Evidence at the trial showed that the communist parties in the USSR, Algeria, China, Czechoslovakia and East Germany actively supported the plot and that the ANC and the SACP planned a bloody revolution. It also shows how the apartheid government was out of touch with reality, believing that the ANC did not represent the majority of Blacks and that it was "only" communists who were a problem. Two appendices focus on Mandela's position as a high-ranking communist and the Jewish support structure of the ANC. Softcover, 186 pages, #828, *$16.*

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MARXIST BLUEPRINT

I would like to thank you for your prescient article on the Paris Commune of 1871 which appeared in the November/December 2019 issue of TBR only months before the death of George Floyd in 2020 and the subsequent anti-White revolution now sweeping this country and its accompanying cancel culture and cultural genocide. This is a mirror of the French Communist revolution of 1871.

I had been wondering if there were any historical antecedents to the present revolution and your article provided context to the period in which we live.

The article cited "Fire in the Minds of Men: The Origins of the Revolutionary Faith" by former Librarian of Congress and my boss James Billington as key to understanding revolutionary periods such as the one we are in right now. I plan on reading such books and encourage TBR readers to do the same.

Steven Winegardner
Washington, D.C.

MOTHER CULTURE

Here's one more theory to possibly account for the connections between South American geoglyphs and Angkor Wat outlined in Marc Roland's thought-provoking article "New Research Reveals Astounding Truths About Nazca Lines" (March/April 2021 issue). Rather than one of the two influencing the other, both could have been influenced by a common source: visitors or survivors from the now-submerged mid-Pacific continent of Mu (sometimes conflated with the former Indian Ocean continent called Lemuria).

Philip Rife
Via email

LOW-INTENSITY WAR

We are in the midst of a low-intensity race war where non-Whites are united only by their hatred of all things White. Black, brown or Asian, they have no inhibition of calling out and identifying their alleged oppressor by the color of his skin. Whites, on the other hand, even when they fight back, are reluctant to identify their enemies (and make no mistake they are enemies) by their race lest it be perceived as another manifestation of their irredeemable racism. But you cannot mount an effective opposition unless you can call your enemy by what he actually is.

We, however, have no problem calling a "spade a spade." Lately I've noticed Tucker Carlson and a few elected officials being less inhibited in identifying the "enemy" in racial terms. This is a turning point, and an absolute prerequisite if anything remotely like a White consciousness is to emerge. The chasm cannot be bridged, adjudicated, legislated, mediated or moderated. They hate our guts, pure and simple. This should be the point of departure for all resistance.

Joy Furioso
Via Email

MEDIEVAL FEUDALISM

Thank you for your article comparing medieval feudalism with our present-day systems. I never thought about such a comparison, and that makes it all the more interesting to me. Of course, we are told that only "democracy" is real freedom for everybody, but then we are told so many questionable things. Laws should be simple and easily understandable for the common man whereas, nowadays, governments pass a new law every day to suit their political programs and, as we have seen, it is even possible to judge a person according to laws that did not exist at the time the alleged crimes were committed.

Inge Fornaro
Lugano

HERD MENTALITY?

I think I got it figured why people believe that all Masons are evil. People instinctively become suspicious of groups known to hide their secrets. I do, too. Then there is the ease with which evil people can infiltrate individual lodges and even the lodges in entire nations. Then there are different levels of infiltration. Infiltrators may not even know whom or what (organization, religion or ideology) they serve. For example, the Covid cult, wokeness, cancel culture, anti-Nazism etc. Then there is the existence of Jewish-run outfits structured like the Masons. These outfits, Jacobins come to mind, were created to promote Bolshevism. The Illuminati are a universally known example of a secret, evil organization.

Before the Jews had broken them, the Christians were quite aggressive in the excision of subversives from their herd of faithful. Masons, fitting the pattern of subversion—while not given to reveal or defend themselves—couldn't help evoking the natural immune reaction of the herd of Christianity.

I believe even the best writers—even in TBR—who condemn Freemasonry without further investigation are all guilty of herd mentality. They are so steeped in the anti-Masonic dogma and knee-jerk reaction that they blithely break the universal rule, which prescribes that one does not make assertions without serious verification.

Pierre LeBlanc
Via email

THE KALERGI PLAN IN ACTION

European lawmakers are worried about the spread of public support for far-right groups. The liberal laws created after WWII allow law enforcement to crackdown on these unhappy citizens that are voicing their concerns about migration from Third World countries. They are called "racists" and "far-right extremists," new swear-words created by the globalists. Many good people have been put in jail, especially in Germany, and lost their jobs and livelihoods. But is it really wrong to be a racist, to want to protect your own culture and the country of your forefathers so your

children will have a secure future?

The result of migration from the Third World cannot be hidden from the public any more. Migrants cannot—and many don't even want to—assimilate because of their religious beliefs and are slowly changing European culture and languages. Already by 2010, the then-German President Christian Wulff said in a speech that Islam was now part of Germany, while Angela Merkel at the same meeting admitted that "multiculturalism" (cultural integration) has failed, meaning that Islam will become the dominant religion in Europe.

She seems to be in agreement with the migration, knowing quite well that it will in time extinguish the Germanic race. Of course, why should she care? She is German by birth, only. Both her parents were Polish. They changed their Polish name Kasmierczak to the more German-sounding name of Kastner after they immigrated to Germany. Angela was born in Hamburg in 1945. What's more, her mother, Herlind Jentzsch, born in Galizien, was Jewish. That makes Angela Merkel "Jewish." Her grandfather, Ludwik Kasmierczak, from Posen, fought against Germany during WWI with the French. She has no love for Germany. Her heart belongs to Poland. She, of all people, should not be the chancellor of the German nation. Of course, the people never voted for her. The people vote for the party and the party votes for the chancellor. This law, along with many other liberal laws dictated by the victors, was created after the war to prevent another Adolf Hitler from gaining power.

The globalist-controlled media has kept the public in the dark for years by under-reporting on crimes committed by migrants and the impact they will have on Germany's future. Now, migrants have taken over neighborhoods where the police are unable to keep law and order. They have taken over parks, and bus and railroad stations that are now a danger zone for locals. They are ignoring the laws of their host country. They know that when they are arrested for a crime, they most likely will be set free by a liberal judge, who wants to keep his job, instead of getting deported.

That migrants are needed by industry to fill jobs is another big lie fed to the public. Most migrants are illiterate and are lacking the skills to fill the jobs, but they know how to use the welfare system. They have become a liability to the taxpayers. All this seems to be okay with the German government, which is allowing migration to continue under the auspices of human rights, compassion and asylum. But the public is slowly getting aware of this and is taking a second look at the far right.

Immigration to Germany has been going on since the end of WWII, when industry started to rebuild and German goods were slowly integrating into the world market again. A workforce was needed that Germany was lacking. German men who had survived the war were being kept as POWs in Russia, France, England, the U.S. and other countries. They were used as slave labor that lasted for five or more years. When the few who survived finally came home (2 million died during captivity), most were physically unable to work, so it made sense to the public at that time that a foreign labor force was needed. The big lie was that this labor force had a five-year work permit and would then be sent back to their home countries. In reality the "Kalergi Plan" was being implemented to open the borders for Third World migrants with the intention to mix with White Europeans. In his book *Practical Idealism*, published in 1925, Count Richard von Coudenhove-Kalergi (1894-1972) explained why he thought that the elimination of the White race in his opinion was necessary and how it could might be best accomplished, namely by migration from Third World countries. An excerpt from his book reads as follows:

"The man of the future will be of mixed race. The races and classes of today will gradually disappear due to the elimination of space, time and prejudice. The Eurasian-Negroid race of the future [will be] similar to the appearance of the [present-day] Egyptians."

Kalergi believed that the Jews should be the future rulers of the West, so, when his book came out, he immediately was awarded money from various Jewish sources including the Rothschild family, which paved the road to his plan's success as we are seeing nowadays with the migration of colored peoples into the West. Kalergi was of mixed breed himself, being half Japanese, and may have been looked down upon by some in the Austrian high society circle he was born into, plus he had two former Jewish wives that may have influenced his belief that Jews were best suited to be our future rulers.

It is an unforgivable and a treacherous crime that lawmakers in Europe and the United States went along with this plan, helping to create laws to achieve it, thus betraying their own people and allowing—and even supporting—their extinction. It is a tragedy and, hopefully, there will be a turnaround and these traitors will be held accountable for this crime one day.

Europeans don't want future immigration from Third World countries for the sake of their own culture and the future of their children. What is wrong with that? The new party in Germany, AFD (Alternative for Germany)—constantly vilified by the press—is against open borders and multiculturalism and has already gained enough votes to have a voice in government. So there is hope. Already flooded with so many different ethnic groups, Austria, Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic and other Eastern European countries have, for the most part, closed their borders to migrants from the Third World. Looks like they don't care if they are called Nazis! But they are under tremendous pressure from the European Union, which gets its directions from the invisible globalist powers. It is hoped that these countries can withstand this pressure.

Angela Woywood
Via email

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